The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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MELINE BLOCKS LOUBET'S PLAN.

Trap for Waldeck-Rousseau Into Which He Falls Exactly as Enemies Planned.

KRANTZ A HANDY TOOL.

Ninth Day of Crisis in France Passes Without Cabinet Any Nearer Formation.

SITUATION GROWS WORSE.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, June 20.—Chaos reigns in the political camps of all shades of political color. The ninth day of the crisis has been reached with no result, and the situation is hourly becoming more serious. President Loubet is showing great coolness and is upholding France, though betrayed, deserted, and attacked. The great President is carrying his weighty burden now alone.

Treachery of Friends.

The speech of M. Waldeck-Rousseau is significant. In referring to his failure to form a Cabinet he said he found only among his enemies warm and loyal support, and nothing but treachery and cowardice among his friends. This was a reference to M. Millerand, the Socialist Deputy who had manfully accepted a position in the Cabinet and was willing to reserve for the present all party questions and asking only that the press might enjoy full liberty and Dreyfus obtain justice.

Work of "Pilate" Meline.

"Pilate" Meline has again caused all the trouble. He is sworn to protect the guilty Dreyfus Generals, and held a string to Guillain, who betrayed Rousseau in Meline's interest, just as Chanoine betrayed Brisson. In soft words Guillain had agreed to remain in the Cabinet, and when all was arranged he said: "Poor, dear Krantz must not be changed from the War office."

Waldeck-Rousseau fell into the trap and undertook to ask M. Krantz to himself exchange the War office for that of Public Works.

Krantz, as was rehearsed beforehand with Guillain, Meline and company, indignantly declined. So Waldeck-Rousseau is obliged to announce his mission.

Meline has Krantz in his power, and intimate friends of Generals are safe with such a War Minister.

Treachery did not make Premier Dupuy prosper, and the country is warned that President Loubet is at the helm calmly studying the situation.

Social Press Outspoken.

The Socialist papers raised such a sensation today in attacking the wreckers of the Rousseau Cabinet that Meline was frightened, and issued a note through his press agency stating that he had had nothing to do with the failure of the Rousseau Cabinet, and thus hoped to regain his failing prestige.

Guillain Must Go.

The Matin and other papers are after Guillain's scalp and insist the Colonial Minister must go.

No Change in Situation.

At the Elysée tonight the statement was made to me that there was no change in the situation this evening. The President had a long conference with M. Dupuy, and during the day received Delcasse, Poincaré, and Brisson.

Deschanel Is Dangerous.

Deschanel is said to be treacherous to the Dreyfus party and to be working against any combination which would bring about a revision of the ministry.

New Efforts to Be Made.

President Loubet intimates he will ask M. Poincaré to try again, assisted by Delcasse, and if he fails he will again call upon Waldeck.

Sacrifice of Cuverville.

On account of a letter sent by Vice Admiral Cuverville, Commander of the General Staff of Marine, in reply to Deputy Fleury, M. Lockroy, Acting Minister of Marine, today asked for his resignation, which the Admiral presented today.

An extract of the letter, which was sent to THE TRIBUNE, shows the rottenness of the whole system.

Does Not Regret Action.

In an interview tonight Admiral Cuverville says he is sorry the letter was published, as he believes every word he wrote and is ready to sacrifice himself if he could thereby bring about a reform. He adds that the letter was sent with the full cognizance and approval of the Minister of Marine, and he does not want to be considered in the light of a disobedient soldier. M. Lockroy is severely condemned, as during all the difficult times over the budget in chamber debates Admiral Cuverville stood loyally by the Minister, who now betrays him. Admiral Cuverville is only another example of a man who has tried to reform abuses in France and was martyred for his pains.

Many Evidences of Friction.

In Paris there is no question but that the friction in the army, the navy, and the colonies is ruinous to the country. I have seen it myself, all over the east coast, where many ports are without lighthouses because of these petty squabbles, and brave seamen and officers must pay with their lives because of the ignominious rows in the administration. In France just now public spirit is lamentably lacking.

House for Mme. Dreyfus.

Mme. Alfred Dreyfus tells me that, contrary to all reports, she will not be a guest of either the Protestant minister at Rennes or of M. Basch, but will have an entire house to herself, which has been placed at her disposal by the generous inhabitants of Rennes.

The work of arranging the room for the

(Continued on third page.)

BAD TELEPHONES IN ENGLAND.

Commons Discussing Bill to Introduce Modern Service—War Cloud in Africa Growing.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, June 21.—The House of Commons yesterday spent most of its time over the telephone bill. England is in this, as in most other modern inventions, hopelessly behind other countries. The telephone system now in the hands of the National Telephone company is both expensive and gives bad service. In London it is still almost entirely confined to business offices, and its use in private houses is almost unknown. The long distance service is execrable. The National company, in the first place, is controlled by government red tape, and, secondly, it uses bad wires, and the whole system is made up on the principle that the government will eventually buy up the company at a high price. In the meantime, since the government controls the telegraph system, the telephone company is not allowed to compete with the telegraph.

Rates Extremely High.

Not only are long distance rates frightfully expensive, but many absurd restrictions are enforced. As, for instance, the cable companies may not accept messages over the telephone lest the telegraph company should lose thereby. Accordingly even when the telegraph is closed, as is usual in the country after a certin hour, no one desiring to cable could do so by means of the telephone. All these restrictions bring about the result that in England one person uses the telephone where five do so in the United States. The bill now introduced by Mr. Hanbury is to introduce the service all over England, to be offered to all alike at moderate terms.

Objectors Are Interested.

The chief objectors to the bill are of course the National Telephone company, which hoped for a government scheme which would mean the buying up of the company at an exhorbitant price, and the big manufacturing firms who at present get advantageous terms from the company. The bill is still under discussion, but the general feeling is something must be done to put England on an equal footing with the other countries in this respect.

War Cloud in Africa.

The news from south Africa this morning shows the situation is still critical. Boers are drilling both in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The Africanderbund is about to hold meetings all through the Cape for the purpose of inducing the British government to resort to easier measures. As an answer the Natal volunteers have orders to hold themselves in constant readiness for an advance.

Bannerman's Late Apology.

Meanwhile Campbell-Bannerman says his Saturday speech has been greatly misinterpreted. He says he never suggested the Liberal party would withdraw the steady pressure calculated to force the Boers to grant the much-needed reforms.

Bannerman's apology comes too late, for the damage to the imperial cause is already done in the Cape.

Opening of Charity Bazaar.

Albert Hall is now ready for the big bazaar which takes place today. The flowers alone have cost $5,000. The charity is for the Charing Cross Hospital, but that is a matter of no importance, the main fact being that every one will appear as stallholders, from Princesses of England to Mme. Tata in native Parsee dress.

Mrs. Mackay and Mrs. Ronald were yesterday decorating the American stall with the Stars and Stripes. The attendance will be enormous simply to see the stallholders.

Urges Plan to Buy Ireland.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 20.—A member of the Irish Parliamentary party has received the following letter from an eminent financier in New York, the names of both parties being withheld:

"June 8, 1899.—Honored Sir: I noticed in cabled news here your expression that it would be most gratifying to you if a movement were started to purchase Ireland from Great Britain.

"The writer is accustomed to promote and organize large affairs, and would be most willing and anxious to handle such an undertaking under proper international organization.

"Many hundred millions of dollars can be raised for this popular plan, but the whole question must hinge upon the desire of Great Britain to dispose of the property.

"All things are possible in this age, and on this side of the water nothing is too big for us to undertake.

"I should like to hear from you on this subject."

Regiments Ready to Leave.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Cape Town, June 20.—The activity of the War office local authorities has been suspended in the matter of contracts for certain military requisites on the ground that the regiments are now ready to leave Cape Town for Kimberley at short notice.

Dutch Drilling Near Kimberley.

An engine driver on the Cape railway declares that he has seen men, armed and mounted, engaged in drilling at Hout Kraal, near Deaar and Pontfontein, not far from Kimberley. He was informed that they were Dutchmen preparing to assist the Boers in the event of hostilities.

General Buller to Command.

London, June 21.—The Daily Telegraph this morning says it understands that, in the event of war with the Transvaal, Lieutenant General Sir Redvers Henry Buller will be the commander of the British forces in south Africa.

RAISE A CLASS DISTINCTION.

Pittsburg Citizens Who Were to Aid at Miles Reception Could Not Act with Workingmen.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 20.—There is a hitch in the arrangements for the reception of Major General Nelson A. Miles on the occasion of his visit to this city next week on the invitation of the organized labor Executive committee.

When it was learned that General Miles had accepted the invitation the Executive committee asked Mayor Diehl to appoint a committee of 100 as an auxiliary reception committee. The Mayor selected 100 representative citizens for the purpose, but this evening the Executive committee called on that official and announced that the men of his appointment could not affiliate with the workingmen, whom General Miles expects to visit, and therefore the plan should be abandoned. After considerable discussion the Mayor acquiesced in the Executive committee's desire and recalled his invitations.

The committee later decided to invite only Mayor Diehl of Pittsburg, Mayor Wayman of Allegheny, Major William H. Daly, and Major A. J. Logan to assist it in the reception of the distinguished soldier.

STANDARD TO QUIT OHIO.

OIL TRUST'S OFFICES TO BE MOVED TO NEW YORK.

Supposition That Attorney General Monnett's Prosecution Is the Cause of Removal—Protracted Fight in the Courts Without Definite Result—Law Official Says There Is Plenty of Capital Ready to Care for State's Oil Interests.

Cleveland, O., June 20.—[Special.]—The Standard Oil company is to abandon Ohio. Soon after the first of July it will cease to be an Ohio corporation and Cleveland, which has been the principal distributing point, will become only a branch office.

When the dispatches announced last week that the Standard Oil company had become a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of $10,000,000, it was said that the headquarters would be removed to New York, but it was not thought that the company would withdraw from this State entirely.

For several months Attorney General Monnett has been making war upon the Standard Oil company of Ohio and the Buckeye Pipe Line company, an allied corporation. Both in this State and in New York he has endeavored to get a chance to look at the books of the companies to learn whether they have violated the anti-trust laws of the State. The companies have resisted every attempt on the part of the Attorney General, and a motion is now pending before the Supreme Court to summon the officials on contempt proceedings. The Attorney General has also begun a suit to take away the Standard's charter.

May Be Owing to Prosecution.

Whether the vigorous prosecution of the Standard by the Attorney General led the company to the step it is about to take cannot be stated definitely, yet today an officer of the company said that the incorporation of the company in New Jersey was a step toward the complete abandonment of Ohio.

The first move, he said, would be the transfer of the offices from Cleveland to New York. It is proposed to transfer all the company's holdings to the New Jersey corporation, and as soon as that corporation is in working order the Ohio charter will be surrendered. He would not admit that the prosecutions instituted by Attorney General Monnett had anything to do with the company's decision, but that seems to be the general opinion.

By withdrawing from Ohio the company will not only escape investigation but will punish Ohio for interfering with its affairs.

Virgil P. Kline, the attorney of the Standard Oil company, said he did not think the litigation against the company had anything to do with the removal from the State.

Plenty of Capital, Monnett Says.

[BY F. S. MONNETT, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OHIO.]

Columbus, O., June 20.—[Special.]—I have not seen the proposed action on the part of the Standard Oil trust, but as Ohio has the greatest oil fields in the United States there is an abundance of capital ready and willing to transact the business of producing, refining, and distributing kerosene oil at reasonable profit.

The Standard Oil company has already withdrawn from the State by shipping the crude oil through its pipe lines to Whiting, Ind., on the west and the seaboard on the east.

What we want is law-abiding capital and business-men and corporations that are patriotic enough to obey the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. Capital that is not willing to stay in Ohio unless it can gorge itself with unnatural profit is not capital that the State of Ohio is anxious to retain.

Will Insist on Punishment.

If trust magnates cannot do business without violating the civil and criminal laws of the State, Ohio is willing to let them go; but not until she has exacted from them criminal penalties for offenses already committed and fines imposed upon them for defying our courts of last resort. Neither will we let them go until they have refunded punitive damages for the wrongs they have inflicted upon the legion of helpless victims that lie stranded all along their pathway.

I do not think they will voluntarily give up their oil wells until they have extracted the last gallon of oil and until they have wrung the last penny from the consumer in the State of Ohio. They have managed heretofore to evade the decrees of the court by changing their form of doing business, but at the same time accomplishing the same end—namely: by stifling competition, destroying competitors, defying courts, smiling at legislative investigation, and winking at grand juries.

However, the present prosecution against them has been waged with all the vigor the State has at its command, and the actions are now ripe for the courts to announce to the trust and such illegal combinations that this branch of the government—to-wit.: the judiciary—has plenary power to right the long neglected wrong that they have inflicted against the people.

F. S. MONNETT,
Attorney General of Ohio.

Long Fight in the Courts.

New York, June 20.—[Special.]—Frank S. Monnett's fight against the Standard Oil monopoly began two years ago, when he tried to give effect to the judgment and order of the Supreme Court made against the trust on March 1, 1892. The action was brought by Attorney General Wilson. The proceedings were a quo warranto suit to oust the company from a trust agreement formed in 1882, by which it entered into combination with other companies to form the Standard Oil trust. This suit was filed in the Ohio Supreme Court on May 8, 1890.

On March 1, 1892, the Ohio Supreme Court denied the company the right to enter into any trust agreement. The decree of the court was not enforced until 1897, when Monnett became Attorney General. On Nov. 3, 1897, Mr. Monnett filed a motion in contempt in the Supreme Court against the officials of the trust, claiming that they had ignored the decision.

This action was taken after a consultation between Monnett and George Rice, an oil operator of Marietta, O., who said his business had been ruined by the trust. On June 18, 1898, just a year and two days ago, Mr. Monnett made a motion for the appointment of a master commissioner to take evidence. The Standard asked for the appointment of Allen T. Brinsmade as commissioner, and, although Monnett was warned that he was friendly to trusts, he consented to his appointment. Brinsmade refused to compel John D. Rockefeller to answer questions pertinent to the inquiry last November, when the hearing was held in this city.

Then Monnett tried to have Brinsmade removed, but the Supreme Court would not rescind its order. A motion to compel the trust to produce its books was entered by the court, but Attorney Virgil P. Kline told the court the books would not be produced. Since then Monnett has been pushing his efforts to have the court adjudge the trust in contempt.

The fight waged against the trust by Mr. Monnett has been as vigorous as it has been long. Each new phase, as it developed, was pushed and the battle of the one man against the big corporation attracted widespread interest throughout the country. He has received numberless letters of indorsement.

STUDENTS HURT IN FLAG RUSH.

Roughest One in Years Enlivens Senior Class Day at the University of Chicago.

The roughest flag rush in years occurred at the University of Chicago yesterday afternoon, and was distinctly the feature of the celebration of senior class day. For two hours a desperate battle between the upper and lower classmen raged about the pole where waved the senior flag. Several casualties resulted.

THE INJURED.

Burroughs, Charles L., President of the senior class, fainted from spraining of left arm.
Clarke, M. Gerdon, knee severely cut and head bruised.
Schmahl, Walter J., face bruised; taken to Kelly Hall.

The trouble began after luncheon. The senior flag, which had waved in peace since early morning, was to the underclassmen as the red scarf to the bull. Their leaders marshaled them about the flagpole and started Freshman Sutherland up after the flag. A trifling mistake on his part, however, lost the day for the underclassmen. Instead of untying the knot he cut the ropes above it, and the halyards swung in the wind out of reach. By that time the alarm had been given to the seniors, and, 100 strong, they charged upon the enemy and got possession of the pole, but were unable to hold it for any length of time. All the afternoon the masses of belligerent students surged about the battlefield, while the women in their white commencement gowns gathered on the outer edge. The combatants' academic gowns were torn to shreds, while their coats and trousers are by this time the property of the college janitor. At 5 o'clock the seniors raised a pyramid of men and reached the halyards. After the experience of two years ago, in which several professors were roughly handled, the faculty made neither interference nor appearance upon the campus.

In the early part of the afternoon the ceremony of farewell for the senior class took place. A speaker's stand, a companion piece to the convocation chair, was presented to the university by the class, Miss Anne Reed making the address. The class song, written by Miss Marjorie Cook, was sung by the students. W. France Anderson read the history, and C. F. Yoder delivered the oration. Charles L. Burroughs, President of the class, conducted the ceremony of passing down the gown and bench to the next class. The exercises were concluded with a song and promenade in the women's quadrangle.

CASTELLANES IN PUBLIC EYE.

They Give a Dinner, Ostensibly in Honor of Deroulede — American Women Indignant.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL.]

Paris, June 20.—Count and Countess Boni Castellane gave a dinner tonight, ostensibly in honor of Deroulede, who has just returned from the country.

Baratier, Marchand's aristocratic Lieutenant, was also present. All the Castellanes, old and young, are trying to get him to corrupt the army against the republic at the July 14 military review.

President Loubet will probably instruct the incoming ministry to stop the annual review.

Count Castellane always leaves town after the Grand Prix, but in order to cover his schemes and the revolutionary conspiracy he has given out the information that he will leave Paris in his yacht for the north of Scotland on July 16.

Anna Gould is paying the expenses, not only of her husband, but of all the plotting Castellanes, including the old Countess. The American women here are chagrined and indignant at her action.

LIFE-SAVING MASTIFF KILLED.

Cincinnati Dog Rescues a Boy, but in Doing So Is Crushed by a Street Car.

Cincinnati, O., June 20.—[Special.]—"Rover," the immense mastiff owned by Henry Vonderhaar, lies buried on the river bank just beyond the foot of Parsons street. His grave is unadorned, but not forgotten, for he was killed while saving a life.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock an East End electric car was rapidly approaching Parsons street along Front street. Suddenly, at the foot of Parsons street, little 10-year-old Johnny Vonderhaar dashed through a gate in front of the car. The car was going at a terrific rate and a cry of horror went up. The cry was barely uttered when the dog leaped through the gate against the boy and knocked him off the track. The child's life was saved, but the noble rescuer was seen struggling between the car wheels and fender. The wheels passed over the hind quarters of the faithful animal. He was so badly injured that he had to be killed.

GEN. WOOD MAY GET A NEW JOB.

Military Governor of Santiago Offered the Presidency of the Washington Street Railways.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—General Leonard Wood, the Military Governor of Santiago Province, has been offered the Presidency of the Washington Traction and Electric company. The company has been formed recently and owns and controls, directly and indirectly, all the street railroads in the District of Columbia with the exception of the Capital Traction company. It also owns the two electric light companies. General Wood was in consultation this afternoon with parties interested in the new company and has the matter under advisement.

FIRE ON NON-UNION MINERS.

Bloody Shooting Early This Morning at Evansville, Ind.—Three May Die.

Evansville, Ind., June 21.—Early this (Wednesday) morning non-union colored miners were being brought into the city to take the strikers' places, when they were fired upon by unknown parties. Six men were shot, three probably fatally. One of the latter was James Moore, an operator.

ROOSEVELT TO BE IN CHICAGO.

New York Governor Will Pass Through the City on His Way to the Rough Riders' Reunion.

Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York will pass through Chicago on his way to Texas, where he will go to attend the reunion of his regiment of Rough Riders. He will leave Chicago for Texas over the Santa Fé route at 10 p. m. tomorrow.

COMMODORE BADGER IS DEAD.

Retired Officer of the United States Navy Passes Away at Concord, Mass., Aged 76.

Concord, Mass., June 21.—Commodore Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N., retired, is dead, aged 76 years.

BRIBERY BY A SYNDICATE

STORY FROM TRUE BILLS FOR COUGHLIN AND ARMSTRONG.

Grand Jury Said to Be on the Track of Bigger Game, Composing a Company Whose Business It Is to Influence Juries—Detective McGarry Outlines Evidence He Has Collected—Coming Indictments Are for Offering a Reward and for Conspiracy.

A syndicate of jury bribers will be exposed to justice, it is promised, before the State's Attorney's office and the grand jury have finished the work begun yeterday with returning true bills against Dan Coughlin and his bartender, William Armstrong. Two bills were voted against Coughlin and one against Armstrong.

The big Cronin prisoner was charged in one bill with offering a bribe to John F. Taylor, the juror in the case of Thomas Carbine vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company. In the other Armstrong was also named and the charge is conspiracy to do an act "prejudicial to the administration of justice." The prejudice to justice consists of alleged payments of sums of money aggregating more than $700 to Taylor and Detective Andrew McGarry to induce them to let up on Coughlin.

More Indictments Are Expected.

Within two days three more indictments are looked for and each of the three men who are to be accused will be charged with membership in a combine which has been bribing juries for a clientage consisting of several large corporations which have many damage cases to defend in the course of a year. Not only are the names of these men in the knowledge of State's Attorney Deneen, but he is aware of their essential testimony.

Ever since the confession made by Juror Powell, on which the indictment of Bailiff James Lynch was based, the State's Attorney's office has been aware of the existence of the syndicate, which has taken and executed large contracts for jury bribing. The efforts to gather evidence were without fruit until Detective McGarry was put to work to discover the man who gave a diamond pin to Juror Taylor. The work done by McGarry was more thorough than even Judge Tuthill expected or hoped for.

"There is no longer any doubt that a jury bribing syndicate really exists," said an official connected with the investigation. "I may also add that we know of at least seven members of the syndicate, and before many days have passed I predict that at least three men not now named will be indicted in that connection."

Detectives Spring a Surprise.

When Judge Tuthill caused Angereau Glenn, attorney for Carbine, to employ McGarry to find the man who had offered to bribe Juror Taylor he had in mind only that McGarry would locate the culprit, and let it go at that. Instead of stopping there McGarry brought into the State's Attorney's office a bundle of testimony that caused the county prosecutor to regard him with amazement.

There was the evidence in the hands of the little gray-haired detective on which the true bills against Coughlin and Armstrong were returned. That was not all; he was armed with evidence against other and even more conspicuous men than the famous Clark street saloonkeeper.

The names of these men on McGarry's list were given to the grand jury yesterday. For more than an hour that body listened to the unassuming little man, and scarcely interrupted him while he unfolded a tale that seemed more like a romance than a plain recital of fact. He told of his finding the man who gave Taylor the diamond pin as an earnest of his intention to pay him money for holding out on the jury for the railroad company. He had no clew but a vague description and the last two figures in the number of a cabman's badge.

Excited When He Sees Proprietor.

The jurors forgot the fatigues of their labors while McGarry continued, in the mellow accents of a Kerry man, to tell how he traced the fragment of a cabman's number until he was led to bring Taylor into Coughlin's saloon, as Taylor supposed for a refreshing drink and nothing else. Taylor told the jury himself how he became so excited when he cast eyes on the proprietor of the place that he spilt the most of his drink on his shirt front.

McGarry told more than that. He told of a visit made to his house by Armstrong the night of June 11 and of a subsequent meeting with Armstrong, when McGarry's aids were shadowing Armstrong and their chief. Then he told the name of a man to whom Armstrong reported after that meeting, and that was a meeting at which Armstrong paid him $50, he said. The name of this man, who was apparently waiting in Coughlin's saloon for Armstrong to return, was such a well known name that the mention of it caused more than one juror to start in his chair.

"Was that man mixed up in this affair?" asked one of the jurors, eagerly.

"You may draw your own conclusions," said the detective. "I am handling facts and not opinions."

Money Is Paid Out.

He then told of the subsequent meetings with Armstrong. There were five of these. At the first one, in a saloon in Van Buren street, he asked McGarry if $500 for himself and the same amount for Taylor would be enough, and then he paid McGarry $50. The next day he met McGarry by appointment in Oak Park, and paid him $50 more. Twice he met the detective in the barroom of the Briggs House, and each time paid him money. The fifth time Armstrong gave him money, he said, was on a Wells street car.

Three meetings were held in the Briggs House between McGarry, Armstrong, and Taylor. Those were held Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week, and at these Taylor was given money. Then it was supposed to be settled that no prosecution of Coughlin would follow, and Coughlin came back that night, only to be arrested.

The true bills against Coughlin and Armstrong were voted upon the identification of Coughlin as "C. P. Summers" and the exhibit of marked money paid to John F. Taylor as "hush money" by Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. John F. Taylor identified Coughlin.

The punishment upon conviction of offering a bribe is a fine not exceeding $5,000. That for conviction of conspiracy, as embodied in the pending cases, is a term not to exceed five years in the penitentiary or a fine not to exceed $2,000, or both. Coughlin will be required to give bonds of $10,000 on the attempted bribery charge and $5,000 on the conspiracy allegation. Armstrong's bonds were fixed at $5,000. The indictments will be returned today.

P. J. O'Keefe, chief of the secret service of the Illinois Central railroad company, appeared before the grand jury and denied any knowledge whatever of the alleged attempt to bribe Juror Taylor.

Proceedings Before Judge Burke.

Coughlin also was identified positively as "C. P. Summers" during the day at his preliminary examination before Judge Burke by Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and Harry Gaston, a boy whose home is at 365 North Clark street. With Coughlin was William Armstrong.

FOR HUMANE SIDE OF WAR.

Peace Conference Committees Advance Work on Geneva and Brussels Conventions.

The Hague, June 20.—The Geneva Convention committee of the Peace Congress held a plenary session today, to consider the report of its subcommittee.

Captain Mahan of the American delegation again drew attention to the omission of an article defining the exact status of wounded and shipwrecked men falling into the sea during a battle and picked up by neutrals or by hospital ships. He also proposed three additional articles, which were referred to the Drafting committee.

The Persian delegate, General Mirza Riza-Khan, who is Persian Minister to Russia, moved to change the Red Cross emblem to a white flag with a red sun.

Reach Definite Results.

The plenary conference met to adopt these additional articles and appointed a committee to draw up a general act embodying the report of the Geneva convention section. This is the first definite result of the conference.

Work of Brussels Section.

The Brussels conference subcommittee convened today, Professor de Martens of the Russian delegation presiding. The Drafting committee's report was amended in regard to award of the greater protection to neutral states, defining the rights of civil populations to organize for resistance, and the rights of armies as towards armed civilians. Ten clauses of the report were adopted.

Calls American Purpose Selfish.

The correspondent of the Daily News at The Hague, discussing "the question of private property at sea, which was brought into startling prominence by Captain Mahan," says:

"It is a matter of life and death for England. British and American interests on this question are totally opposed. It is obvious that the Americans are only concerned for their own interests, which are that, on the outbreak of war the British mercantile marine should be transferred to the neutral American flag."

JUSTICE HARLAN ON EXPANSION

Intimates That Pessimistic Americans Are Born Fools and Upholds the Philippines Campaign.

Rochester, N. Y., June 20.—Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court delivered an address before the Phi Beta Kappa of the University of Rochester tonight in the Central Presbyterian Church. During the course of his remarks Justice Harlan said:

"Our country has reached a critical and momentous period in its history. Now, as much as at any time in our past history, the utmost vigilance and the most unselfish patriotism are demanded for every genuine American.

"Some people have not hesitated to say, in the most public way, that those who ambush and shoot down our brave boys in the Philippine jungles are doing only what they have a right to do, and what their honor demands. They do not hesitate to place the treacherous Aguinaldo beside Washington and Lafayette and Lincoln. One of the most conspicuous of that class has recently characterized this nation as 'a great assassin nation,' and has declared that the salvation of liberty in the United States depends upon the defeat of our gallant army in the Philippines.

"I recently heard a distinguished minister of the gospel, who was at the head of a great university, say in a public address that the American pessimist was a born fool. I fully concur in that view, although the form in which it was expressed was not exactly judicial.

"For my part I have an undoubting faith that a great destiny awaits America, and that in the working out of the destiny, under the leadings of providence, humanity everywhere will be lifted up and tyranny will be compelled to recognize the fact that 'God is no respecter of persons' and that 'he hath made of one blood all nations of men.'"

TWO TRAIN ROBBERS CAPTURED

Part of Those Who Participated in the Holdup at Wilcox, Wyo., Are in the Toils.

Dillon, Mont., June 20.—Two of the men who held up the Union Pacific train at Wilcox, Wyo., were captured at Dillon today.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Generally fair, followed by thunderstorm by night, rising temperature; easterly wind.
Sun rises at 4:24; sets at 7:39.
Moon sets at 2:16 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Crisis Serious in France.
Standard Oil Trust Quits Ohio.
Story of a Bribery Syndicate.
Plan to Blot Out Trusts.
2 Menace to Navy's Health.
General New York News.
Rich Man May Have Been Abducted.
3 German Labor in Bitter War.
Wheeler to Go to Manila.
Effort to Smirch Schley.
4 Boston Wins in Thirteen Innings.
Boney Boy's Game Race.
Maher Knocks Out Morrissey.
5 Heaton Owsley Before Baxter Body.
Talk of Eckels for Traction Head.
Held for Bold Mail Thefts.
7 Plan to Fight Tuberculosis.
Dr. Barrows at Oberlin.
Army Loses a Bulky Train Load.
8 Judge Tuthill for Juvenile Court.
Edict Out for Andrews.
Degree for Major McKinley.
10 Walker Bars Beer Garden Plan.
Water Tests for State Board.
12 Mob Violence in Cleveland.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
8 Fontenoy.
8 Short Story.
8 Society.
9 Commercial.
10 Insurance.
10 Railroads.
10 Lake Marine.
10 Courts.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Noordland	
BOULOGNE	Rotterdam	
BREMEN	Bremen	
CHERBOURG	Pennsylvania	
GENOA	K. Wilhelm II	
LIVERPOOL	Sylvania	
MOVILLE	Anchoria	
NEW YORK	Westernland	K. Friedrich.
NEW YORK	Barbarossa	
NEW YORK	Koenigen Luise.	
NEW YORK	Mongolian	
ROTTERDAM	Rotterdam	
SAN FRANCO.	Australia	
SAN FRANCO.	Conemaugh	
SYDNEY		Aorangs.

PLAN TO BLOT OUT ALL TRUSTS.

Gov. Sayers of Texas Receives Assurance of Widespread Aid at the Meeting in St. Louis.

MOVEMENT IS GROWING.

Sure to Be a Notable Gathering Sept. 20 Whatever the Effective Outcome May Be.

LETTERS FROM GOVERNORS.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Austin, Tex., June 20.—[Special.]—The anti-trust conference of Governors and Attorneys General of States, conceived and planned by Governor Sayers of Texas and scheduled for Sept. 20 in St. Louis, is already making a stir in the land. Today, three months in advance of the meeting, Governor Sayers holds in his hands enough gubernatorial acceptances to insure an important occasion whatever may be the outcome of the deliberations.

That the meeting will attract no end of attention goes without saying; that it will prove a perplexing enigma to some of the Governors is equally certain. For example, the indications are that the Governor of New Jersey will not be in St. Louis on the day in question, nor will the Governor of Washington find it convenient to be on hand. Governor John Riley Tanner of Illinois, who, according to his letter, is an open enemy of trusts, will be present and participate. The proceedings will be watched by the trusts and by the people of the country as well.

Denies Political Purpose.

In suggesting the conference Governor Sayers had no purpose in view other than that distinctly announced in his circular letters, and he hopes that there will be a general attendance without reference to the views entertained by any one upon this or any other question. No thought of personal or party advantage influenced him in the step which he has taken, and he wishes his letter to be distinctly understood by all as suggestive only. Whether the idea originated with him or with any one else is a matter of no moment. The same letter has been addressed to the Governor and Attorney General of every State and Territory. No one has been omitted.

Expects Much from Harmony.

It is Governor Sayers' opinion that with harmony of action much good can be accomplished and with united effort on the part of as many as twenty States the result will not be doubtful. He has decided views as to what should be done at the conference, but feels that any expression by him at this time would be inopportune and might be misconstrued. There is no disposition on his part to thrust himself to the front. He will be content to let others lead. There has been and will be no correspondence whatever between any other Governor or Attorney General and himself that has been or will be kept from the public, nor does he expect to do more prior to the conference than what has already been done. Leaving to each Governor and Attorney General the unquestioned right to act on the suggestion of a conference as he may deem most advantageous to the people of his own State, having discharged what he believes to be his right and important public duty, Governor Sayers will quietly await the result of the action he has already taken.

Strongly Opposed to Combines.

Ever since Governor Sayers issued his invitation he has been deluged with telegrams asking why he called the conference and what his views are on the trust question, and to what extent, if any, politics has entered the matter. He has thus far declined to discuss the question, but he is opposed to trusts and he would do anything within his power to wipe them out of existence. He has given the matter a great deal of thought, but here is the story of how the projected meeting originated: One day in the spring, when the Texas Legislature was wrestling with the trust question, Governor Sayers saw in a Texas paper a statement in effect that the Attorney General of the United States had said:

"The general government has not the power to make and enforce legislation calculated to abolish the trusts."

Governor Sayers read the statement and reached the conclusion that if the general government had not the power to abolish the trusts then the States had it. The authority must be reposed somewhere, and it must be in the States, so he struck the idea of getting the Governors and Attorney Generals together with a view of securing concert of action. He decided to take the initiative to bring it about. The invitation for the St. Louis meeting was the result. Now the Governor, being a man of ideas and convictions, is not going to St. Louis empty-handed in the way of anti-trust material. He will take anti-trust ammunition with him. Willingly or unwillingly, he has made himself the leader in the movement, and so his views are of more moment at this juncture than those of any other Governor or any other six Governors. He is a pioneer, a pathfinder, in this new departure.

Bill Passed by Legislature.

The Texas Legislature, which adjourned the other day, passed a bill relative to trusts which has been approved by Governor Sayers. The measure is a strong one. There is no more comparison between that old dead anti-trust law on the Illinois statute books and this Texas production than there is between a blunderbuss of the last century and a gatling gun. The one is a good cover for the trust. Nothing has ever been accomplished under it. Prosecutions innumerable have been commenced under it, and with few exceptions they remain pigeon-holed in the courts. This Texas law is a mosaic production, made up of the Arkansas law and some new features to fit local conditions. It met with the approval of Attorney General Smith and a committee composed of five lawyers from the Senate and an equal number from the House.

Governor Sayers has watched this law from its birth. He is largely responsible for it, and believes it is constitutional. THE TRIBUNE correspondent does not mean to be construed as saying the Governor is not so firm in his support of the Texas bill that he would accept no other plan at the St. Louis meeting. Any uniformity of positive action reached at that meeting will meet with Governor Sayers' approval, provided, of course, that the method indorsed is calculated to bring about the result.

Entire State Is Aroused.

Texas is aroused on this anti-trust question. So deep is the feeling that at a special

session of the Legislature which will be called after awhile an attempt, and probably a successful one, will be made to prohibit the formation of any but quasi-public corporations in Texas. People down here think there can be no trust without a corporation, and that the capital stock of any corporation should be limited in amount.

The Sayers anti-trust bill, recently passed here, becomes of course of great interest at this juncture. It contains fourteen sections and goes into effect Jan. 31, 1900. The first section defines trusts as a combination of corporations entering into agreements or understandings to regulate the price of any article of merchandise or any commodity or the premium of insurance. The second section covers all pools or combinations to fix the prices of any article whatsoever. Sections 3 and 4 contain some new ideas in anti-trust legislation. Here is section three:

If any person, company, partnership, association, or corporation, engaged in the manufacture of any article of commerce or consumption from the raw material produced or mined in this State, shall, with the intent of driving out competition, or for the purpose of financially injuring competitors, sell at less than the cost of manufacture or give away their manufactured products, for the purpose of driving out competition or financially injuring competitors engaged in the manufacture and refining of raw material in this State; said person or corporation resorting to this method of securing a monopoly shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy to form a trust or monopoly in restraint of trade and upon conviction shall be subject to the penalties of this act.

Section 4—If any person, partnership, or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of any article shall, with the purpose of financially injuring competitors, sell within this State for less than cost of manufacture or production or sell in such a way, or give away within this State their products for the purpose of driving out competition, or financially injuring competitors engaged in similar business, said person or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy to form a trust or monopoly in restraint of trade and if convicted shall be subject to the penalties of this act.

Penalties in Texas Law

The penalties prescribed are from $200 to $5,000 for each offense, and each day constitutes an offense after conviction. Section 6 is leveled at combinations which seek to limit trade by refusing to sell their products to customers who will not agree to retail the same at a fixed price. It also punishes boycotters and those who refuse to sell an outside party. This section is for the benefit of small jobbers to whom the trusts will not sell their goods. The next section provides for the cancellation of charters, etc., revocations of permits of foreign corporations for infringement of the law. Section 8 provides that all corporations shall annually make oath that they have not been members of a trust within the meaning of the law.

The Attorney General receives instruction how to proceed in the next two sections, and it is specifically provided that all actions brought under the law shall have precedence over all other cases, civil or criminal, in the District Courts of the State. The acme of anti-trust legislation is comprised in section 12, as follows:

The sale, delivery, or disposition of any of the commodities hereinbefore mentioned by any individual, company, or corporation transacting business contrary to the provisions of this act, within this State or elsewhere, is hereby declared to be unlawful and contrary to public policy, and the purchaser of any article or commodity from any such offending individual, company, or corporation, shall not be liable for the price of payment, and may plead this act as a defense to any suit for the payment, whether the purchase was made directly or indirectly; and provided further, that where any money is paid to such individual or corporation, unlawfully transacting business, the person paying the same may recover back the amount of the money so paid.

The last section makes the act cumulative as respects all similar acts on the statute books. It does not repeal existing laws on the topic, but allows all such laws to remain in force. In order to avoid conflict between the old and the new acts the old law was so amended as to make the penalties identical.

Form of the Invitation.

The circular letter which Governor Sayers issued and which was the beginning of the plan for the St. Louis meeting was sent on June 5 to the Governors and Attorney Generals of all the States and Territories, including Alaska. It is as follows:

"Dear Sir: After much reflection I have concluded that it would not be improper for me to suggest that a conference of the Governors and Attorney Generals of the several States and Territories be held to consider the effect which the formation of trusts is having upon the country and if possible to agree upon a character of legislation that will not only force those now existing into dissolution but will also prevent their further creation.

"I am firmly of the opinion that if as many as twenty States can be induced to adopt a uniform policy in reference to this generally admitted evil, and will enforce such policy with firmness, impartiality, and vigor, relief will surely and quickly follow. It cannot be doubted in this matter State action is necessary, and that uniformity in the enactment and enforcement of legislation indispensible. I have, therefore, to respectfully suggest to your Excellency and to the Attorney General of your State that a conference to consist of Governors and Attorney Generals of such States and Territories as may seem proper to attend be held in St. Louis on Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1899, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed proper. An early reply, advising me of your views and intentions, is requested."

Prompt and Favorable Replies.

The replies began rolling in right away, the first coming from Governor Stanley of Kansas, who said:

"If a sufficient number of Governors and Attorneys General can be induced to attend such a conference it might be productive of good. If action is to be taken by the Western and Southern States to regulate trusts, that action certainly ought to be uniform. If the Governors of Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and other Western States can be induced to unite in a movement for this conference I would be pleased to give it my support."

Governor Jones of Arkansas wrote that he would be at the meeting.

Tanner in the Movement.

Governor John R. Tanner of Illinois wrote his letter on June 8, and this is what he had to say:

"I shall be pleased to join with the Executives of the various States in such a conference. I view with alarm the growing tendency of capital to form gigantic combinations and trusts throughout the country and earnestly hope that good may come from said conference."

Governor Shaw of Iowa wrote that he was in sympathy with the movement and would attend the meeting if possible.

Governor Bushnell of Ohio was disposed to be coy and said in his letter that he could not tell whether he would be able to go to the meeting or not. He would, however, lay the matter before the Attorney General of the State.

Governor Pingree of Michigan said that he was in thorough sympathy with the movement and would be in St. Louis at the appointed time if he could. He sent Governor Sayers copies of his message on the trust question and of a speech on trusts he delivered in New York City in April.

The project met with the cordial approval of Governor Thomas of Colorado and of Governor Poynter of Nebraska.

Governor Bradley of Kentucky wrote that he would be on hand.

On June 13 Governor Sayers received a letter from Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts in which he said that it would be impossible for him to attend.

Governor Atkinson of West Virginia wrote that he would attend the conference; that it was high time that something be done to stop the encroachments of trusts.

Roosevelt Non-Committal.

Then Governor Roosevelt of New York and Governor Dyer of Rhode Island were heard from. The "Rough Rider" acknowledged the receipt of the invitation but hardly thought he would be able to attend. However, he would lay the letter before the Attorney General of New York.

The Governor of Rhode Island threw cold water on the project, saying, among other things: "The subject is one in which I am deeply interested, but I am not prepared to say that I consider it a great evil to this country."

Governor Fancher of North Dakota and Governor Johnson of Alabama promised cooperation and attendance upon their part.

Governor Smith of Montana wrote:

"God being willing, I will be with you at the meeting in September, and I will try to persuade our Attorney General to attend."

Governor Stone of Pennsylvania wrote that he would give the matter consideration.

Governor Rogers of Washington sent in a pretty hot reply, saying, among other things, that corporations will be declared in the courts to possess a vested and constitutional right to buy and sell.

NAVY'S HEALTH MENACED

OFFICERS AND MEN OF DEWEY'S FLEET MUST LEAVE THE ORIENT.

Debilitating Effect of Residence in Chinese Waters So Apparent That the Department Has Decided to Make Changes as Rapidly as Possible — Military Officers Absent from Duty—Facts as to Schley's Battle Maneuvers.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 20.

Secretary Long has decided to change the entire personnel of the officers of the Asiatic fleet in order to protect the health of these men. This will not be done at once, but those who have served in the debilitating waters of the China Sea will be relieved gradually until every officer in the Asiatic fleet has been changed. This policy will also be applied to the sailors who served with Dewey in the memorable battle at Manila, and as soon as it is practicable they will be given a change of station.

Relief for Naval Officers in the Orient.

Many of the officers of the Asiatic fleet have served more than their four years' term of sea duty and should have been relieved some time ago, but, owing to the critical conditions, it was impossible to fill their places.

Admiral Dewey is one of the first officers of the fleet to be relieved, and as there was no necessity for the presence of the Raleigh that vessel was detached from the Asiatic squadron more with a view to protecting the health of its officers and men than for any other reason. Since Admiral Dewey left Manila a number of other officers have been sent home because it was found the climatic conditions were making serious inroads upon their health. The transports which convey reinforcements to General Otis will also carry a number of naval officers to relieve those on duty with Admiral Watson.

Secretary Long, who has given this matter mature consideration, has concluded that if these officers were compelled to remain in the Asiatic squadron any longer the personnel of the navy would be demoralized by the illness of a majority of its officers. He has concluded that eighteen months' service in a debilitating climate is about all these men can stand, and he proposes to give them better stations with all dispatch possible.

Naval officers are complaining bitterly of the injustice of the 15 per cent reduction in their pay while serving on shore. They will make a request of Congress next year to restore the rate of compensation, which should be, they insist, identical with that of army officers, who do not suffer a reduction of pay for services of one character or another.

Military operations in the Philippines are threatened seriously by the lack of commissioned officers, who are loath to join their commands. They are using influence to have their leave extended, and are resorting to expedients of every kind to keep away from the islands. It was said today by an officer who has just returned from Manila that in one brigade only one commissioned officer is in command of every two companies, which is a deficit of five officers. Each company should have a Captain and a First Lieutenant, but under the present conditions many of the companies in the field in the Philippines are in command of First Sergeants. Reports from Manila show that an unusually large number of officers have been wounded or incapacitated by sanitary and climatic conditions.

Absence of Army Officers from Duty.

The Twenty-third Infantry has but seven Captains in the field. The other five are in this country on leave, having a good time while the junior officers are doing their work. A short time ago an officer of this regiment was ordered to join his command, but he was enabled to bring sufficient influence to bear to delay his departure. He was directed to proceed to Manila no less than four times before he finally started.

The War department is beginning to take cognizance of the absence of so many officers, and is curtailing leaves of absence and ordering men to join their commands, regardless of the influence brought to bear and the appeals of wives and sweethearts made to the powers that be.

Charles Lemas, a negro clerk in the Treasury department, who died today, had shaved Presidents Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley. It was the custom to detach him for "special duty" whenever the Chief Executive needed his services, although the work was generally done after office hours. President McKinley generally shaves himself, but he turned to the barber clerk now and then just to keep up the old tradition.

As bearing on the famous "loop" made by the Brooklyn, under command of Admiral Schley, it was found today, by reference to the log of the Texas, on file at the Navy department, that this slow-going second-class battleship reversed its engines to keep out of the way of the Brooklyn. The Texas did "look out for herself," exactly as Admiral Schley told his Lieutenant it would do. Navy officers not drawn into the Sampson-Schley controversy say the Brooklyn was entitled to set its own course. The Brooklyn is a much faster ship than the Texas, and after the loop was once made easily ran away from the battleship.

Argument as to the Brooklyn's Maneuvers

The loop was made exactly as the Admiral ordered it, without regard to Hodgson's suggestions, and the log of the Texas shows it promptly appreciated the move, and got out of the way, as the Admiral said it would do. Naval experts point to the fact that the ship had to be turned to run parallel with the Maria Teresa, and the only difference between putting the wheel hard aport or hard a-starboard was as to running nearer or farther from the enemy. In the latter case, they say, Schley kept out of torpedo distance, and at the same time held the seaboard position, so as to prevent the Maria Teresa running directly out into the open.

The making of the loop has never been seriously criticised by tacticians, who freely recognize the fact that Schley fought the Brooklyn to a glorious conclusion, and in warfare, they say, results are the only test of success.

For the first time in nine months the battleship Iowa has been placed in dry dock. Naval officials were anxious to learn how the vessel had withstood the effects of the marine vegetation on its hull. It is reported from the Puget Sound dock that the anti-fouling paint was only about one-half destroyed, while the anti-corrosive paint was in good condition.

When Controller Dawes returns to Washington he will appoint a Deputy Controller of the Currency to succeed E. O. Murray, a Democrat of New York, who has accepted a position with a New York trust company at a salary of $10,000 per annum. The Deputy Controller is protected by the civil service, and it has been the practice for a number of years to promote a chief of division to the Deputy Controllership. There are several applicants in the office for this position, but Controller Dawes may select a Republican from the outside, as there is an eligible list provided by the Civil Service commission from which to choose, and the Controller is allowed to make a temporary appointment for ninety days. This may be made practically permanent by reappointment at the expiration of every three months. Mr. Dawes has given no intimation as to what he will do in the matter, but it is believed some young and promising Republican who possesses the qualifications for filling the position will be selected. The position pays $2,800, but the salary is of little importance when it is taken into consideration that the person who fills the office is almost certain to secure a good position with some of the larger banks at a high salary. The knowledge obtained of the national banks throughout the country by the Deputy Controller is invaluable to a rival concern, and for this reason, the deputy receives many flattering offers. It will be remembered that a short time ago George M. Coffin, the predecessor of Mr. Murray, accepted a position as Vice President of a New York bank at a salary of $6,000 a year, and within a short time Mr. Murray has gone his predecessor one better by securing a salary of $10,000.

Deputy Controller to Be Chosen.

In spite of the fact that Lieutenant Hodgson's statements and denials seem to be mounted on disappearing gun carriages, Admiral Schley's friends are, on the whole, well satisfied with the situation as developed by the official inquiry. It shows, they say, that the Admiral was out in the open directing the movements of the ship. It establishes the fact that Schley was in the fight, and actually in command, giving orders to Captain Cook, while Sampson was undeniably miles away. The correspondence shows that Hodgson merely interjected a suggestion or two regarding the course of the ship, which suggestions were ignored.

Facts in Admiral Schley's Fighting Record.

It is the duty of any commander to keep his ship where he will do the most harm to the enemy and suffer the least injury, this being the essence of the theory of naval warfare. The correspondence shows positively that the famous colloquy did not take place at all, and was based solely on Hodgson's queries to the Commodore, who was fighting the ship as he thought best.

The Sampson men have always contended the Brooklyn was fought by Captain Cook, while Schley was only a passenger. The correspondence now printed establishes fully the fact that the Admiral was "right in it" from start to finish, and this is all his friends have claimed. They assert that the present official inquiry clearly establishes the fighting status of Schley, and this is all he has ever claimed.

It is worth noticing, however, as a comment on the curious cabal in the Navy department that Captain Chadwick, who took down the statements of Hodgson and Hellner, is the chief of staff of Admiral Sampson, and yet to him was intrusted the delicate duty of sifting out contradictory statements originally printed to injure Admiral Schley. It is significant, therefore, that Admiral Sampson's chief of staff could produce no evidence except that Admiral Schley during the battle actually fought the Brooklyn successfully and "in the open," not from behind the conning tower.

It is likely that there will be enough men in the navy to fill the hundred new places of warrant machinists created by the naval personnel bill. The board which is conducting the examination has before it the papers of 134 candidates, and other papers are expected from the Asiatic station. The percentages attained were satisfactory, and show that the men who entered the competition are well informed and experienced and will make excellent warrant officers. The new force is the working force of the engineering branch on board ship, and may be termed the remnant of the engineer corps. Some observers fancy they will form the nucleus of another corps, the last one having grown out of similar conditions just after the civil war.

Candidates for Places in the Navy.

Lieutenant Melvin W. Rowell of the Fifth Cavalry has been ordered to take charge of the recruiting station at Indianapolis, relieving Captain William Black of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who will join his regiment.

Members of the Insular commission do not believe in temporizing with the illiteracy in Porto Rico. They say in their report: "Put an American schoolhouse in every valley and upon every hilltop in Porto Rico, and in these place the well-fitted and accomplished American school teachers, and the cloud of ignorance will disappear as the fog flies before the sun. That this education should be in English we are clearly of the opinion. Porto Rico is now, and is henceforth to be, a part of the American possessions, and its people are to be American. There would, therefore, appear to be no good reason for attempting to fasten upon them the Spanish language, and especially as they are themselves exceedingly anxious to learn to read, write, and speak the English language.

Need of Education in Porto Rico.

"At present only one out of every ten persons on the island can read and write, and many of these, having been educated in the United States, even now speak fluently the English language. Why, therefore, attempt to teach the other nine Spanish, instead of English? The question of good citizenship and education can be more easily settled through the public schools than by any other method. Our methods of teaching in the public schools are recognized as the best in the world, and our system of books cannot be excelled. These should be given to Porto Rico, as we would wish them given to ourselves."

Army quartermasters are in dire distress and deep controversy over the ice plant for the supply depot at Manila. Last February plans for such an establishment were drawn up and bids were invited. The lowest proposal came from a concern which the authorities did not desire to have the contract. Its system was not the one believed by advisers of the department to be the best suited for the purposes of the army in the Philippines. After much correspondence additional bids were solicited, with the same result, and now the third batch of proposals is being considered. The lowest bidder is still the firm against which objections have been made, but the latter has conformed to all the government requirements, is in good standing, and has enjoined the War department from rejecting its bid in favor of that of any other firm.

Deadlock Over Ice Plant at Manila.

The matter stands in that way, and there is no hope of doing anything further toward getting the ice plant and cold storage institution of which the army is in such great need. The desire to get the contract for the work is the greater because it will be a good advertisement for the contractor, who can show to other governments with possessions in the tropics the approved method of the United States.

PEABODY ON LIBRARY BOARD.

Mayor Reported to Have Offered Him a Place, Which He Has Agreed to Accept.

It is given out on good authority that the Mayor has offered one of the places on the Library board to Frank Peabody, Mr. Peabody, it is said, has accepted. As to the appointments on the Board of Education, the Mayor still refuses to say more than that he has not made up his mind about them. It is still asserted that John F. Wolff of the Twelfth Ward will be one of the appointees.

When your feet ache and brun use Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores.

ENDS IN THE ALMSHOUSE.

AGED POLITICIAN AND FRIEND OF TWEED IN DIRE POVERTY.

"Bridge Commissioner" Michael Lynch, 89 Years Old, and His Wife of 90, Start Together for Blackwell's Island, Where He Was Formerly Assistant Warden — Shows Tender Solicitude for His Aged Partner—Was Prominent in Tammany Hall.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 20.

Michael Lynch, "Bridge Commissioner" Lynch, Boss Tweed's friend, destitute, suffering all the ills of senility, will go to the almshouse on Blackwell's Island tomorrow, of which years ago he was the Assistant Warden. And with Lynch, to this poor harbor for the wrecks of life, will go his old wife, Elizabeth, his partner of many years, for whom he manifests the most touching devotion.

Old Politician Goes to the Almshouse.

Lynch is 89 years old. His wife is 90 years. Their home was at 14 Cherry street. There were riches, then poverty growing deeper they went to the home of their daughter, Mrs. Mary Bwun, who alone survives of their eight children.

But Mrs. Bwun, herself poor, has many children, and she reluctantly consented that her parents be taken to the almshouse. But first their bodily ailments must be cured. So today they were taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. Lynch could walk; his wife was carried into the hospital on a stretcher. He showed the tenderest solicitude for her.

"Be gentle," he begged the stretcher-bearers, and, walking beside her, he kept saying: "Are you comfortable, Lizzie?" And he wept.

"Yes," she feebly answered, "but don't let them part us, Mike."

In his time Lynch was the political leader of Cherry Hill. He was a member of "Big 6" Hose, of which "Bill" Tweed was foreman, and was a close friend of the then boss, who made him Assistant Warden of the almshouse. Besides, Lynch had other good places in the department of charities. The unfortunate who today accepts the city's charity was prominent in the Tammany delegation at many State and national conventions.

A. L. DeWar of Chicago has purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for $40,000. This is the third seat that has been sold for that sum.

It is the general belief in Wall street that there is a scheme among some insiders in Federal Steel and American Steel and Wire to "bear" the securities of the two concerns in the stock market for their own purposes. It is reported that several of the directors of the American Steel and Wire company are short of their own stock and want to cover at prices much below the prevailing figures.

Suspect Scheme to Reduce Steel Stocks.

There is a persistent rumor that a certain interest in the West, which is a joint holder of both American Steel and Wire and Federal Steel, is also short of Federal Steel and that it has inspired the attacks on both stocks.

Jefferson Seligman, one of the leading Eastern promoters of the American Steel and Wire company, said today: "There is no reason why the stock of the American Steel and Wire company should sell at the present market price. I would not advise any friend of mine to sell the stock at these prices."

The will of Mabel Westermann, who died June 7, 1899, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office today. Mrs. Westermann was formerly Miss Mainwaring. By the provisions of the will a trust is created for the benefit of Gabriel L. Chevalier, to whom she was engaged to be married at the time of her death. He is to receive the residue of her property on condition that he will train and educate her son, Richard. Mr. Chevalier is appointed guardian of the son, and is to receive the estate after he shall have adopted the boy as his own.

Dr. Alvah P. Doty, the health officer of the port, is much elated over the successful results of the experiments with a serum produced at his laboratory for the prevention of yellow fever. For the last eighteen months Dr. Doty and his assistants have been producing serum at the quarantine laboratory, and have inoculated a number of guinea pigs previously fed with germs of yellow fever. For some time the experiments have been doubtful in their results, but for the last month or six weeks they have succeeded in preserving the lives of the animals, thus affording evidence of the value of the serum in the prevention of yellow fever.

Claims Success with Yellow Fever Serum.

Dr. Doty says he will send samples of the serum to his agent at Havana, where it is expected that it will be used with more success in the preservation of the lives of yellow fever patients.

Bella Anderson, or, as she is better known, "Carrie Jones," a nurse girl, who stole Marion Clark on May 21, and who, after turning State's evidence against George Beauregard Barrow, received a sentence of four years in prison, was taken to Auburn prison today.

Isaac T. Jobe, formerly a Captain of the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry (immunes), is under arrest here, charged with fraudulently obtaining transportation over the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, representing that he was acting for Colonel Amos Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General here, who desired to send returned soldiers to their homes in the West and South. The orders for transportation were, it is alleged, subsequently sold to ticket scalpers. Jobe is said to have represented himself as Captain Guard, Nineteenth Infantry. He is said to have been at one time Mayor of Johnson City, Tenn., and a few years ago was clerk of a congressional committee. He waived examination today and was sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Captain of Immunes Under Arrest.

Plans are maturing for the incorporation of a company to be known as the American Adjustment association, according to reports in Wall street. Its object will be the reorganization of properties at true market values. Men prominent in the legal profession are said to have drafted the articles of incorporation of the new company, and prominent financiers will be in its directory. It will have a liberal capital and surplus.

Neighbors of William Lovejoy, in Fort Hamilton, heard cries for help this afternoon. They were led by them to the middle of an open space. There they found a hole, and fifteen feet below the surface a man frantically trying to climb the slippery sides. A rope was thrown to him and strong men hauled him to the surface.

Three Rescued from a Caved-In Well.

"Dig," he gasped. "Down there—two, hurry!"

Then he fell exhausted.

Men with shovels were lowered into the hole. They dug into the loose dirt at the bottom. Soon a man's hand was uncovered. Then his head. Then the head of another man. Both men were unconscious. It was an hour before they were released. Meanwhile the first man, John Keneally, 20 years old, of Gravesend, thinking the other two were dead, disappeared.

Thomas Kelly and Edward Morriss, the men who were nearly suffocated, said they had been employed by Lovejoy to dig a well and had engaged Keneally to do the work on the surface. He, standing on the edge, when they had dug down twenty-two feet accidentally caved in one wall, covering them. He had landed on top. Kelly and Morriss will be all right in a few days.

Figures taken from the Harvard Crimson and the Yale Alumni Weekly about students or graduates of the two universities who served during the war show that of undergraduates there were eighty-five from Yale and ninety-seven from Harvard; of graduates in the academic department 126 from Yale and 190 from Harvard; of graduates of scientific and professional departments, eighty-nine from Yale and seventy-eight from Harvard. Five Yale men and ten Harvard men died in service or from the effects of it.

The question as to just how Louis Zimmerman, 1602 Clinton avenue, Bronx Borough, came to his death on Oct. 29 last, will soon be settled. Mrs. Zimmerman recently brought the matter to the District Attorney's attention. She was told to make the written report, which she handed in on Monday.

Death of Zimmerman to Be Probed.

The man most interested in this case is Alpheas J. Goddard, 178 West One Hundred and Third street, in whom Zimmerman called just before his death. Mr. Goddard made a fortune as a contractor and is also a lawyer. Mrs. Zimmerman says that Goddard owed her husband $45 for work on one of his buildings. Zimmerman, she says, had often tried to collect this money, but without success. One day her husband started again to collect the bill. He said he would collect it if it took all day. She did not hear of him for several days. Then a policeman told her that her husband's body lay at an undertaking establishment. The body had been buried that day in the Lutheran Cemetary at Mr. Goddard's expense.

Henry Schaerges, who had been janitor of the One Hundred and Third street flat at the time of Zimmerman's death, says that on the night of Zimmerman's death Mr. Goddard called down to him that there was a drunken man up-stairs whom he wanted put out. At the bottom of the second floor Schaerges says he found Zimmerman lying stretched out with an ugly cut on his head. Schaerges says Mr. Goddard told him that the man had come to the flat drunk and had fallen down-stairs.

The Mississippi River commission met in second meeting today in the Army Building. Many reports on the condition of the work along the river were made, and those making them had numerous recommendations to offer. The embodiment of these into the general report will be made as soon as possible, and forwarded to the War Secretary.

Reports to River Commission.

Sidney F. Lewis, President of the Louisiana State Board of Engineers, and Arsene Perillat, President of the Bayou la Fourche Levee board, addressed the commission, and represented the condition of the levees along the river in the vicinity of New Orleans and Bayou La Fourche, and expressed strongly the need for immediate remedial action.

The serious condition of affairs at the junction of Bayou La Fourche and the Mississippi River, eighty miles above New Orleans, was also discussed. It was stated that the frequent floods along Bayou La Fourche greatly damaged property and endangered life for a considerable distance along its length. These floods are caused by the breaking of the levees. The necessity of these levees could be obviated if the lock at the junction of the bayou and the river, the building of which has been projected since 1886, should be erected. This lock could be built at a cost of $450,000, and already $1,100,000 has been expended in the construction of levees on Bayou La Fourche.

The police reserves of the Tremont Station today had a man hunt through Tiffany's woods after George P. Hardy, who, rum-crazed, after threatening to kill his wife, cut his throat and ran into the wood. They did not catch Hardy, who returned to his employer's house and was arrested for having tried to take his own life.

Rum-Crazed Man Attempts Murder and Suicide.

Hardy was a cook for Frank R. Eckert, a bookmaker, who came here from the West and is interested in the big bookmakers' combination. Hardy's wife Sallie is Mrs. Eckert's chambermaid. After his employer had left the house Hardy, who had been drinking heavily for several days, began to storm and rage around the house, terrorizing Mrs. Eckert and threatening his wife, who sought refuge in Mrs. Eckert's room. They locked the door just as Hardy appeared, cook's knife in hand, and blood flowing from several ugly wounds in his throat.

The doorbell rang; nobody dared answer it. But Hardy, hearing it, jumped over the back fence and took to the woods.

Hardy later came out of the woods, and as he approached Mr. Eckert's house the neighbors, who had crowded around it, bolted for their homes, and Mrs. Eckert had all her doors and windows locked and barred. Hardy was arrested while trying to get in the house.

People expect to find jokes at the New York theater, but today a new joke was introduced at an expense of several hundred dollars, which neither was down on the program nor a part of the regular performance. At the Thirtieth Street Police Station they call it a joke on Sire and Lederer. The managers of the theater, however, call it a joke on the Raines law.

Scheme to Evade the Raines Law.

When the new roof garden opened a week ago the usual congealed sandwich, was sold with every glass of beer at the Sunday evening concert. The next day the management received the tip that the sandwich wasn't enough to turn a theater into a hotel.

"What do you want?" inquired Manager Lederer.

"We want the Raines law complied with to the letter or no drinks can be sold." This order came from the Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Mr. Lederer set out to comply with the law and to make his Raines law joke complete. There are fifteen rooms on the third floor of the theater, directly under the roof garden. Included in these are four bathrooms. Last Monday he purchased an entire hotel outfit and today the Aerial Grove Hotel was added to the settlement of hostelries in upper Broadway.

Many applications have been received by owners of automobiles to enter Central Park, but all have been refused. President Clausen of the Park board says they frighten horses. Permits to run on Riverside drive have been granted, however.

Automobile Owners Want to Use Park.

At tonight's meeting of the Automobile club of America at the Waldorf-Astoria the decision of the Park board was discussed. Dr. Whitney Lyon favored aggressive action to compel the Park board to permit automobiles in the park. Acting President George F. Chamberlain, Captain Homer Hedge, Charles R. Flint, General George Moore Smith, and William H. Hall favored conservative action. A committee was finally appointed to consult with the park commissioners.

"We are horse owners as well as automobile owners," said Dr. Lyon, "and we believe the board is acting beyond its power."

The big steamer Mary Powell, which left this city this afternoon for Kingston and other points along the Hudson, was struck by a hurricane at 5:30 o'clock and both of its tall smokestacks blown away. The engines immediately stopped and the steamer swung around at the mercy of the wind and waves. She was crowded with passengers, many of them women, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Steamer Loses Its Smokestacks in a Hurricane.

Several boats from Peekskill put out in the face of the storm to give assistance, but the passengers decided to stay on the steamboat. The steamer labored heavily, but was finally got around into the wind, when it became steadier.

The steamer Emeline, plying between Newburg and Haverstraw, is reported hard and fast on the flats below Peekskill.

The formation is announced of the Atlantic Clay company, a corporation organized to supply the Atlantic coast with sewer pipe, fireproofing, conduits, and other manufactures of clay. The capital stock of the new company is $3,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is preferred. The company will erect a large plant on the Raritan River, in the Amboy district, in order to take care of the Eastern and export trade. The directors of the company are:

Atlantic Clay Company Is Formed.

President—Henry B. McDowell.
Vice President—Percy C. Hamilton, Pittsburg.
Treasurer—George S. Studwell.
Secretary—E. D. Suxton.
T. Reginald Horley, J. V. Clark.

CASTORIA

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, in use for more than thirty years, and THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

RICH MAN MAY BE STOLEN

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE FROM DETROIT, MICH.

Moses Fowler Chase, Aged 21, Alleged to Be Mentally Incompetent and Reputed to Be Worth $600,000, Cannot Be Found—Has Not Been Seen Since Sunday Night — Believed to Have Gone to Albany and May Now Be in New York.

Detroit, Mich., June 20.—Moses Fowler Chase, aged 21, alleged to be mentally incompetent and reputed to be worth $600,000, was abducted from the Hotel Cadillac last Sunday night. He had been a patient at a sanitarium in Flint, and was en route to his home in Lafayette, Ind., accompanied by his father, Frederick Chase, a lawyer.

When the father and son arrived here the young man's aunt met them at the depot and hurried the youth to the Cadillac. Sunday night a carriage drove up to the hotel and young Chase was taken to the Cleveland boat, which, in the company of his aunt and two unknown men, he boarded. On reaching Cleveland the party took a train for Cincinnati. From there they went east to Albany, N. Y., where the private detective that the father had employed to watch them lost sight of the party. Extradition papers were today made out in anticipation of the party's arrest by the New York authorities.

The fortune that the young man possesses is revertible to the aunt upon his death. The police of New York, Boston, Portland, and Montreal have been notified to be on the watch for the party. It is stated that upon young Chase attaining his majority the father's guardianship ceased.

Parties May Be in New York.

New York, June 21.—The police officials at headquarters early this morning said they knew nothing about Moses Fowler Chase. He has been in the city, however, since Monday night. He is registered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel with C. H. Duhme and the latter's wife. The night clerk at the hotel said this morning that he understood Mr. Duhme and his wife are the uncle and aunt of Chase.

The clerk said the three guests had registered Monday night, and had made no secret of the fact that they intended to sail for Europe this morning.

Although the three were in the hotel this morning, they refused to see any one.

Lawsuits to Be Started.

Cincinnati, O., June 20.—Moses Fowler Chase, the young man who has just come of age and whose home was in Lafayette, Ind., was the nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Duhme of Cincinnati. It was while living with them in 1898 that he suffered from a sunstroke, for which he was sent to a hospital at Flint, Mich., where he remained until the time of his alleged abduction.

The matter is likely to be the subject of complicated litigation. It appears that the father, who is a retired attorney of Lafayette, Ind., desired to have a guardian appointed for him and with that view intended to take him from Detroit to Lafayette. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Duhme appeared to have consented to this at Detroit, but disappeared without Mr. Chase's knowledge. Mr. Chase's attorneys are Brown & Probasco of this city. The Duhmes' attorneys are "Kittridge & Wilby of this city. Both sides seem to have taken legal advice.

WILLIAM KING DIES FROM HEAT.

Two Men Are Prostrated Who Are Expected to Recover—Forecast Is Fair and Warmer.

Though the highest temperature recorded yesterday by thermometers at the street level was 75°, the consequences of the torrid conditions of Monday were exhibited in three cases of heat prostration, one fatal and two not considered serious. The fatal case was:

KING WILLIAM, 65 years old, 5552 Lake avenue; found dead in his room; physician pronounced death due to heat; body removed to Rolston's undertaking rooms.

The other cases were:

Genfesh, George, 2328 West Fifty-third street; overcome while at work in South Halsted Street Foundry company's shop; taken home.

Tayler, George W., Sixtieth street and Cottage Grove avenue; overcome at Fifty-eighth street and Wabash avenue; taken home.

The forecast for today is: "Generally fair, followed by thunderstorm by night; rising temperature; easterly wind."

PICK JURORS FOR ROLLINGER.

Eight Are Secured for the Second Trial of the Man Accused of Wife Murder.

Eight jurors were chosen yesterday for the second trial of Michael Emil Rollinger for wife murder, as follows:

Edward C. Buehler, plumber, 666 Warren avenue.
Andrew L. Reading, inspector, 9621 Avenue L.
John Evans, 181 Superior street.
John Bookman, laborer, 2842 Union street.
George Eddy, machinist, 8 Willis court.
Francis R. Macks, paper hanger, 35 West Princess street.
W. F. Wagner, newsdealer, 253 Bissell street.
Jeremiah Swinehart, carpenter, 9140 Erie avenue.

It is expected that four more jurors will be secured and the trial begun today.

HANS WALTERS TRIES SUICIDE.

Says a Strange Spell Impelled Him to Jump as He Gazed Into the Lake.

Hans Walters, 870 West North avenue, was rescued yesterday afternoon from an attempt to commit suicide in the lake at the foot of Addison street. He may have been in a hypnotic state induced by gazing at the reflected light in the waves. He says he did not go to the lake to commit suicide, but as he sat on the pier and looked at the water a sudden desire came over him to be in the lake. Before he realized what he was doing he found himself in the water. When he came up the second time the instinct of self-preservation overcame the spell and his struggles attracted the attention of Policeman Pecoy, who pulled Walter out.

EVANSTON OFFICERS TO WORK.

City Clerk and Commissioner of Public Works Offer to Reduce Number of Clerks.

The City Council of Evanston was asked last night by City Clerk John F. Hahn and Commissioner of Public Works George F. Moore to drop some of the clerks in their departments, so they personally could do more work toward earning their salaries of $2,500 each. Evanston has been short of funds lately. Two men whose salaries aggregate $1,500 will be dropped.

The Council granted a franchise for one year to the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric railroad company to lay tracks and operate electric cars on Church street to Park street and over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad tracks to the city limits.

ROBBED DURING TURKISH BATH.

Frank Scham and H. Studiron Make Complaint Against A. Silfe—Say He Was Gone When They Awoke.

After taking a Turkish bath and sleeping all night in the bathrooms of A. Silfe, 324 Milwaukee avenue, Frank Scham and H. Studiron awoke yesterday morning to find themselves locked in their rooms, while the proprietor was gone. Their valuables, placed in his hands for safe keeping, they say, were missing from the safe. They had keys to the boxes and say they found them empty. Scham says he had a watch worth $200, a diamond valued at $200, and $175 in cash. Studiron says he had $15 in cash.

No trace of Silfe was found by the police.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Genuine must bear Fac-Simile Signature: Brent Good. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

G. M. HOLT COMMITS SUICIDE.

Department Manager for Montgomery Ward & Co. Takes His Life in His Hyde Park Residence.

Granville M. Holt, manager of the sporting goods department of Montgomery Ward & Co., shot himself at his residence, 5316 Lexington avenue, last night in the presence of his wife. His death was almost instantaneous. No direct cause is given for Mr. Holt's suicide. A friend of the family stated Mr. Holt had been in poor health for some time and had been under the care of a physician for the last two weeks. It is thought that he killed himself during a moment of temporary insanity.

In the afternoon Mr. Holt said good-by to his business associates and said he was going away for two weeks. He returned to his home at 5 o'clock and remarked to his wife that he was going to begin packing his effects, as he expected to leave Chicago today.

At 7 o'clock Mrs. Holt went to her husband's room to see if she could be of any assistance to him. As she entered her husband picked up a revolver from the top of a dresser and without a word placed it to his temple and fired. Mrs. Holt's screams brought the servants and several neighbors to the house and a physician was summoned. He could render no assistance to Mr. Holt and lasted and worked for some time restoring the wife to consciousness.

Inc

GERMAN LABOR IN BITTER WAR.

Strike Started by Berlin Masons Threatens to Involve the Whole Nation.

FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY.

Building Contractors Call Meeting for June 27 to Take Defensive Measures.

AGREE ON BRITISH TREATY.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 20.—The masons' lockout and strike, which became general here a week ago, now threatens to involve the building trades of the whole country. The Berlin building contractors today called a national congress of building employers for June 27 to discuss the general stoppage of building operations, and for the purpose of cutting off all assistance for Berlin's striking masons from unions elsewhere. The bitterness of the struggle may be estimated from the fact that the employers publish an appeal to all employers throughout the country to refuse every sort of employment to Berlin masons, the Masons' union having sent the unmarried members to seek employment elsewhere.

Ten thousand masons of Berlin and 14,000 building workmen are idle, and others will be so as soon as the emergency work is completed, as in the case in Denmark, where 40,000 workmen are idle.

Is Final Test of Power.

The struggle is a test of strength between the employés' and employers' organizations. After the 60 pfennig an hour wage was conceded last year the building employers established a national organization and the employés responded by doubling the strike fund dues. The masons recently demanded 65 pfennigs an hour and a nine-hour day, including about an hour at noon. The employers refused this demand and partial strikes followed. The employers then made the struggle general. Five hundred large buildings are under construction here, and the contractors ask a general extension of time and threaten to erect mortar works. If the contractors who granted the strikers' demand are now refused building material the matter probably will enter the Reichstag discussion of the strike bill.

Strike Bill Debate Calm.

The debate today was calmer than was anticipated. Levetzow, Dr. Arendt, and Leebermann of Sonnenberg announced that the Conservatives, the Reichspartei, and the Anti-Semites favored the bill.

Dr. Lieber said the Center would prepare a bill extending instead of curtailing the right of organization before the strike bill has its second reading. The Center has demanded a complete abolition of all restrictions on political organizations and a recognition of the legal personality of professional societies.

Called a Political Error.

The National Liberal member, Herr Bassermann, pronounced the bill a political error, and said his friends would oppose sending the commission a memorial supporting the bill, by collaborating a mass of unsorted facts relating to alleged strike excesses.

An equally formidable collection could be made of student pranks, or in any other branch criminal law. The bill was full of India rubber provisions that would enable the German courts to exercise their extraordinary talents as expounders. The present laws fully sufficed, as the memorial itself showed the majority of serious offenses were severely punished. The bill, he held, aroused the just suspicions of the working classes regarding the sincerity of the existing social legislation, and should be defeated with all haste.

Extend English Treaty.

The commission on the commercial agreement with England, after hearing the confidential explanation from Count Posadowsky, unanimously recommended the unconditional extension of the agreement as the government requested.

Funds for Spanish Islands.

The bill appropriating 1,675,000 marks (about $400,000) to buy the Spanish island and 465,000 marks ($100,000) for administrative expenses and a declaration regarding the administrative plans was sent to the Reichstag today.

Good Friday Bill Passes.

The Landtag has passed the Good Friday holiday bill in a form acceptable to the Center.

Conservatives Are Cautious.

The Conservatives show no inclination to bite at Miquel's offer to raise the wheat tariff to 80 marks a ton, instead of 35, in exchange for their canal support. They are confident of getting the tariff anyhow.

Saxe-Coburg Problem.

The chief difficulty in the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha succession question is the law of 1858, under which the crown estates, now worth 1,300,000 marks annually, become the family property of the present line in case it ceases to rule. The Cologne Gazette proposes that the empire appropriate 20,000,000 marks to buy out the English rights, declaring acquisition to be worth more to internal peace than are the Carolines to external safety.

To Meet Franz Josef.

A Munich paper asserts that a meeting of the Kaiser with Franz Josef and the Prince Regent of Bavaria has been arranged, and the official denials are only formal.

German Opera for Paris.

A syndicate of rich music lovers have plans for giving Wagnerian and other German operas in Paris during the world's exposition. The undertaking is reported to be on an assured footing, and negotiations have been begun with leading German opera singers.

Writing New Plays.

Gerhaupt Hauthmann at Luzerne is engaged upon three plays, dealing with biblical, medieval, and Silesian village subjects respectively.

Test of Armor for the Wisconsin.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—There was a test at Indian Head today of armor plate intended for the battleship Wisconsin, the lot aggregating 700 tons. The test plate tapered from 16¾ inches to 9½ inches in thickness. The first shot, a Carpenter armor piercer, with a velocity of 1,370 feet, penetrated the plate 6¾ inches. The second, a Holtzer armor piercer with a velocity of 1,800 feet, penetrated 9 inches. The plate was not cracked and the test was satisfactorily met.

M. BOURGEOIS, ASKED TO FORM FRENCH CABINET

He Is the Third to Attempt the Task, Pioncare and Waldeck-Rousseau Having Failed.

MELINE BLOCKS LOUBET'S PLAN.

(Continued from first page.)

trial has commenced. The room measures twenty-eight by twelve meters, has a low ceiling, and is badly ventilated. Plans to obtain seats for the journalists are now preoccupying the syndicate press, and General Lucas is evasive, as he is waiting orders from Paris.

High Price for Lodgings.

The meanest rooms in the town hotels and boarding-houses are held at from 25 to 30 francs a day, and are already engaged, so that there is not a place left.

Screen at Cell Window.

The Dreyfus cell is prepared with a huge screen placed in front of the window, in order that he may not communicate with the opposite houses.

Dossier in a Safe.

The Dreyfus secret dossier is already at Rennes, and the presiding officer has commenced his study of the documents. He has rented a box at the Credit Lyonnais safety vaults at Rennes where the bulky bundle of frauds will be kept.

Zola's Opinion of the Case.

The Western railway has received orders for the conveying of Dreyfus from Brest to Rennes, and the strictest secrecy is maintained.

Zola considers the Dreyfus case as practically won. The Supreme Court decision was all the revisionists asked, and says it will be desirable not to prolong the trial at Rennes nor to recommence the whole case. Zola is among those who favor using the sponge to every one's advantage and to terminate the affair as quickly as possible.

Czar Ignores Boisdeffre.

General Boisdeffre's ridiculous letter to the Czar, asking the latter to save him in the hour of his desertion, has brought no response from the Czar, who is one of the greatest advocates of Dreyfus' innocence and much too politic to interfere.

France has always shown an admirable reserve in Russia, where they are not given to sacrificing themselves to benefit others.

Deputies Fight in Cabs.

There was a scandalous scene today in the Rue Royale as Deputies Morinaud and Rouanet passed each other in cabs. Suddenly Morinaud leaned out of his cab and struck Rouanet in the face, saying, "Take that in reply to a quarter of a million." The scene results from a session of the Chamber when the Algerian question was under discussion and Rouanet accused Morinaud's father of corruption of banks to the amount of a quarter of a million.

Duel Season Revives

A duel will be fought, as the season for duels has reopened with the heat of the last few days, as French tempers are easily irritated when it is hot.

Question General Gilletta.

Captain Mourier of the general staff with a judge of instruction has again cross-questioned General Gilletta. The case will probably close tonight, but no decision is to be taken until Friday. In the meanwhile the two spies caught spying at Cherbourg have been acquitted and expelled from France.

Continue Reinach Suit.

In spite of Mme. Henry's resistance, the suit against Reinach for defamation of the character of Colonel Henry has been deferred until the health of M. Labori, Reinach's lawyer, is reestablished.

Denial from Dupuy.

M. Dupuy indignantly denies that he intended suspending the fourteenth of July review.

Stormy Scene in City Council.

There was a stormy scene today in the City Council when M. Blanc, the Prefect of Police, again asked the city authorities to adjourn the discussion of police matters until a new Cabinet is formed, as the police acted under the orders of Premier Dupuy at the Longchamps races. The proposed adjournment caused great turbulence.

"Every time you are in power," shouted Labusquere, "the police beat the people and the troops fire on them."

The Dreyfus case came under discussion, when Grandals affirmed that all judgments by the Councils were always false.

Attack on Lucipia.

M. Captain, another councilman, accused Lucipia, the President, of having ordered the Dominicans massacred during the commune. During a wild scene Lucipia said that Captain spoke falsely.

Captain, in reply, brought up Lucipia's last condemnation to death, and the scene grew hotter. The stormy session was at last broken up. There is too much talk just now of the commune, revolution, civil war, and conspiracies to bode any good.

Grave of De Lisle Neglected.

All this chanting of the "Marseillaise" recently has brought to light the fact the grave of its author, Rouget de Lisle, is totally neglected, and a subscription has been opened to erect a monument.

Deroulede's Latest Freak.

Paul Deroulede has returned to Paris with the Presidential bee in his bonnet, and all of ragged Paris is supporting him in another of his comedies.

Arrest Many Strikers.

The situation in the coal mine strike at Montceau is growing serious and arrests have been made of over 2,000 strikers.

Deputies Groussier and Valliant have gone to the scene of action.

Dion Out of Prison.

Count Dion left his prison this morning with some thirty affectionate relatives and friends awaiting him outside. The prisoner, in reply to anxious inquiries, said he had been remarkably well treated in prison. At 1 o'clock he went to the Automobile club, where a great luncheon was given in his honor, and later he visited the automobile exposition where he was received heartily. He wound up at his work shops at Puteaux where the men gave him—as ordered in advance—a fête. It is difficult to know what will become of people who fête a man known to be a prominent leader in an attempt to assassinate an honorable President.

Social Events in Paris.

Madeleine Lemaire gave the last of the Tuesday musicales tonight. Fugere of the Opera Comique sang.

Duke de Massa gave a dramatic entertainment to the Countess de la Morleiere.

Ex-Queen Isabella left Paris today, and the Infanta Eulalie, with her husband, has gone to Vichy.

Mme. Anna Boardman Dodd has arrived in Paris.

Asks Bourgeois to Act.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, June 20.—It was definitely announced that President Loubet had asked M. Bourgeois, former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is head of the French delegation at The Hague Peace conference, to form a Cabinet.

On the Way to Paris.

In response to the request of President Loubet, M. Bourgeois has telegraphed that he will arrive in this city from The Hague tomorrow morning.

Order Sfax to Wait.

Paris, June 21.—It is reported orders have been sent to St. Michaels, Azores Islands, directing the commander of the French cruiser Sfax, which is bringing Captain Dreyfus to France, to remain there a short time so as not to arrive in home waters until the new ministry is installed.

COLONIES FAVOR FEDERATION.

Reports from Australia Show Heavy Vote Supporting the New Issue.

London, June 20.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons today, announced amid cheers that New South Wales had voted in favor of federation by a large majority.

Melbourne, Victoria, June 20.—The referendum on the federation proposal will be taken in Victoria toward the end of next month.

Brisbane, Queensland, June 20.—The federal enabling bill passed both Houses of the Colonial Legislature today, and the referendum is fixed for Sept. 2.

Sydney, N. S. W., June 20.—The referendum on the federation question has resulted in 11,045 votes in favor as against 10,551 opposed in the City of Sydney. In the suburbs the voting was 24,458 in favor and 25,048 opposed, and in the country districts the returns now practically complete, show 65,697 for federation as against 44,035 opposed.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

GLASGOW.—The Gauchaland pit in Ayreshire was suddenly flooded while a number of men were below. The endangered pit men were all rescued.

HAVRE.—The British steamer Spanish Prince from New Orleans on May 27 for this port has arrived here in tow of a tug, the rudder being damaged.

LONDON.—The hearing has been commenced of the application for divorce of Mrs. Chandos Pole against Samuel Chandos Pole, whom she charges with cruelty and infidelity.

LONDON.—It is said here that Spencer Eddy, who was private secretary to Colonel John Hay while the latter was Ambassador here, has been appointed second secretary to the United States embassy at Paris.

BUCHAREST, ROUMANIA.—In a conflict between peasants and police arising out of election riots at Slatina, on the Aloota River, about 100 miles west of this city, the troops were called out and fired upon the mob, several persons being killed and many others wounded.

LONDON.—The Dutch tank steamer, La Flandre, from Savannah for London and Antwerp, signaled in passing the Lizard that it spoke the Atlantic transport's line steamer Montana, Captain Watkins, from Baltimore, on June 4, for London, with shaft broken, in latitude 48, longitude 23.

SUNDERLAND.—The steamer Wearmouth has arrived here from London with bows damaged, deck strained, and foremast gone, from a collision on June 18 off Dudgeon light ship, with the British ship, Port Elgin, which sailed from Hull on June 16, for New York. The fate of the Port Elgin is not known.

LONDON.—The Duc d'Orleans narrowly escaped serious injury at Waterloo station in an electrical brougham, in consequence of the jam of traffic, the Duke was driven violently against a brick wall. The front wheels and panels of the motor car were demolished. The occupants escaped, but not without a bad shaking up.

Iowa Music Teachers in Session.

Marshalltown, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—The fifth annual convention of music teachers of Iowa opened here tonight with a concert at the opera-house, followed by a reception to the visiting musicians by the local Beethoven society. More than 100 delegates have arrived. The convention will close on Thursday evening.

WHEELER FOR MANILA

"FIGHTING JOE" SAID TO HAVE ORDERS FROM SECRETARY ALGER.

His Desire to Take Part in Philippine War May Be Gratified in Spite of Opposition — Ostensible Purpose a Special Mission to Cover Up Real Reason—Fighters Are Needed—The Fourth Fought an Army—Otis Tells of Battle.

Cincinnati, O., June 20.—[Special.]—A special dispatch from Washington says:

General Joseph Wheeler has received a telegram from Secretary Alger to prepare himself to go to the Philippines. That is what the General has been waiting for and hoping for. It is understood that the General will be sent on an alleged special mission.

That is to cover up the real purpose of this assignment of the old fighter. It is known that the regular army officers have been fighting against General Wheeler being sent to the Philippines, because it meant the displacement of some man in the regular establishment.

The administration has come to the conclusion that it must have some good fighters over there if it is to conquer the Filipinos, hence this assignment of "Fighting Joe." He will be sent on this ostensible special mission, but it is believed that as soon as he gets over there he will at once be placed in command of a fighting brigade of good men and given active field service.

This telegram from Secretary Alger was received by the General yesterday and has been guarded by the General as a secret. This information, however, is positively and absolutely reliable. It will take the General about ten days to prepare to leave for his new field of operations.

FOUGHT THE FILIPINO ARMY.

Battalion of the Fourth Was Engaged with Fully Two Thousand of the Rebels' Best Soldiers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY RICHARD HENRY LITTLE.]

Manila, June 20.—The First Battalion of the Fourth Infantry in its reconnoissance yesterday, two miles from Das Marinas, was surrounded by 2,000 of the flower of the Philippine army. The battalion retired for four miles, pursued the entire distance by the insurgents, who mistook retirement for retreat. The enemy was discovered at 12 o'clock, when they opened with heavy volleys. The American fire slackened, as ammunition had run low, and reinforcements were eagerly looked for all day, and arrived half an hour later, when the ammunition was almost exhausted. The battalion lost four killed and twenty wounded.

Companies in the Fight.

Companies K, Captain Wolf L. Andrus; B, Lieutenant Nicklin; D, Lieutenant Anabenshoe, and one gun of Battery F, under Lieutenant Kohler, with Major Bubb commanding the battalion, started out on the reconnoissance.

On Major Bubb's staff were Lieutenant Hayes, Surgeon Major Shiels, Lieutenant Cunningham of the signal corps, and Adjutant Cheney.

False Report to Wheaton.

When General Wheaton went to Imus yesterday morning it was reported that the insurgents were coming to attack the town, so he sent the battalion out at 8 o'clock to locate the enemy. The Governor of Marinas and a priest had come earlier and declared the insurgents had left Marinas and the town wanted to surrender peaceably.

Enemy on All Sides.

The reconnoissance had advanced peaceably for seven miles, with no signs of the enemy, although the deserted houses along the way indicated that the natives feared a battle was to be fought.

About two miles from Marinas the battalion got the first sight of the insurgents, who were on both flanks, pouring volleys into the American ranks.

Retire in Good Order.

The fire ceased for about ten minutes and the retirement began. The companies divided, K Company forming the front, D Company the rear, and B Company the right.

Army Was on the Move.

It was discovered the column had run into the Filipino army, moving in two columns against Imus. The firing came from all sides from the heavy force of the Filipinos. The artillery scattered the enemy in front. The enemy gained new courage when men were shot down around the ambulance, which was riddled time and again. The company cut off as a detail charged twice, driving the enemy, and killed one Filipino officer of high rank.

Pressed for Ammunition.

The ammunition threatened to give out altogether, and when men would fall half a dozen would jump to get the cartridges from the belts. All the dead and wounded were searched for cartridges. The ambulance was soon filled and fourteen carts loaded with dead and wounded. Some of the dead were taken off to give room for the wounded. Some of the dead were mutilated by the pursuing Filipinos. The heat was terrific and many soldiers were overcome. Towards 3 o'clock the condition was desperate. Major Shiels sent word to Major Bubb that he would not continue until some provision was made to care for the wounded. Major Bubb then ordered a stand, and the Filipinos, who thought the moment had come, rushed down the road from the rear, but K company stood firm and Kohler's battery, with two horses shot, hurried to the rear and mowed the enemy with canister.

Help Just in Time.

Then came the sound of cannonading on the left flank, and soon General Wheaton's staff appeared with reinforcements of the Second and Third Battalions of the Fourth. The enemy, which had been hurrying to cut the Americans off, retreated stubbornly over their own territory. A halt was made at night where the reconnoissance encountered the enemy. It is estimated the insurgent killed will reach ninety-five. General Wheaton early in the morning resumed the advance to Marinas, and the movement will be taken up where it was left off yesterday.

Watson Raises His Flag.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Manila, June 20.—Rear Admiral John C. Watson arrived here today on board the United States transport Zafiro, from Hongkong, and raised his flag on the United States cruiser Baltimore. The commanders of all the warships called upon the Admiral during the course of the day.

The troops commanded by General Wheaton entered Perez das Marinas today without opposition, except upon the part of small bodies of rebels, who inflicted no losses upon the Americans. The town is an unimportant place, surrounded by swamps, and General Wheaton will probably return to Imus.

Official Statement from Otis.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—General Otis forwards the following:

"Manila, June 20.—Adjutant General, Washington: Wheaton at Imus, Cavité Province, with four guns, four battalions, Fourth and Fourteenth Infantry, Nevada troop cavalry. Sent battalion south on reconnoissance in direction of Das Marinas yesterday morning, where enemy is reported concentrating scattered forces. Battalion encountered enemy's force of 2,000, marching to attack Imus. Successful in impeding its progress.

"Wheaton with two guns and two battalions hurried forward and repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, the enemy leaving over 100 dead on the field. Our loss was five killed, twenty-three wounded.

"Wheaton was reinforced last night by battalion Ninth Infantry. Is driving enemy beyond Das Marinas, which is now in his possession. Casualties today not reported.

"Wheaton's qualities for bold and successful attack unsurpassed. OTIS."

High Praise for Troops.

Major John H. Fraine, with the North Dakota volunteers, in a report upon the operations of the Second Battalion during the engagement of Feb. 4 and 5, speaks in the highest terms of the officers and men of his command.

Captain Frank F. Eastman, commanding the Third Battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry, makes a like report.

Reception to First Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., June 20.—At a meeting of seventy representative citizens of Nebraska held in Omaha today it was decided to give the First Nebraska Volunteers a rousing reception on their return from the Philippines. The regiment will be mustered out at San Francisco, and the State will furnish a special train to bring the soldiers to Omaha. It was also decided to erect in the Omaha City Hall a memorial tablet to the soldiers who met death in the Philippines.

Receipts at Manila and Iloilo.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The total receipts from all sources at the ports of Manila and Iloilo during the first four months of 1899 were $1,414,636. During the same period 399 vessels entered and 420 cleared from the Port of Manila, and 57 vessels entered and 71 cleared from Iloilo.

SPREAD OF INDIA RIOTING.

Natives Cut Off Ears of Opposing Tribes in Order to Secure Earrings More Easily.

Bombay, June 20.—The riots in southern India have spread to Travancore, where the police have been severely beaten and forced to retire. The rioters have seized a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition.

They are cutting off the ears of their opponents in order to obtain their earrings more expeditiously.

About 450 houses have been burned at Sambovadagarai. Troops are now patrolling the disturbed district.

London, June 21.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Simla says:

"Over fifty small villages have been looted and burned in the southern district. At one town more than a hundred murders were committed. The victims in many cases were literally hacked to pieces and then thrown into the flames of their burning homes."

CRUISER HAS LEFT HONOLULU.

Report That the Philadelphia Sailed on June 11 Expecting a Slow Journey.

San Francisco, Cal., June 20.—The steamer Australia arrived here from Honolulu and brings word that the U. S. S. Philadelphia sailed from Honolulu June 11.

Owing to the foul condition of the ship's bottom the Philadelphia will not be speeded on the journey.

S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance of Hawaii, was a passenger on the Australia.

PENALTY FOR KILLING NEGRESS

Prominent White Citizen of Tennessee Convicted of the Crime and Sentenced for Ten Years.

Memphis, Tenn., June 20.—[Special.]—Greenberry Reddit, an influential white man, was today convicted in the Shelby County Criminal Court of killing a negro woman named Mary Hobbs.

The deed was committed several months ago at Bartlett, a few miles out from Memphis, and the prosecution insisted on conviction for murder in the first degree. The trial lasted several days, and the fact that a white man was on trial for killing a negro woman lent an interest which would not have attached to an ordinary case.

The jury was charged by Judge L. P. Cooper this morning, and the twelve men were out just thirty minutes, when it returned a verdict of guilty, and the punishment was fixed at ten years in the State Penitentiary.

The real feature of the trial came yesterday, when Attorney General M. R. Patterson made a brilliant appeal to the jury to respect the law, uphold justice, and give protection alike to both races. He spoke for two hours, and in concluding said:

"The frequent occurrence of such crimes as the defendant has committed, where, without just cause, the life of a helpless negro is taken, presents the gravest problem with which the South has to contend. In answer to the criticisms and manifestations of disapproval from abroad, we can only say that the real manhood and best intelligence of the South have not always been heard on this subject, and that the South alone must solve it, under the providence of God. By every sentiment and every consideration; by every tradition of a sad but illuminated past; by every hope the future holds, we must bind ourselves that no other solution shall prevail, save that governed by the rules of justice and humanity."

HOMEOPATHS ARE IN SESSION.

Fifteen Hundred in Attendance at the American Institute at Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 20.—[Special.]—Fifteen hundred homeopathic physicians from every section of the country are in attendance on the annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy. President Benjamin E. Bailey of Lincoln, Neb., made the address of welcome and for an hour the visitors heard reports of committees. Tonight the new steel pier was the scene of a ball and reception to the members and their families, and at 11 o'clock the physicians attended a smoker at Hotel Rudolph. The actual sessions of the institute will be held tomorrow.

Among those already here from Chicago are: Dr. C. H. Gatchell, who will read a paper on "Prevention and General Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis"; Dr. Charles Adams, who has also prepared a paper; Dr. John R. Kippax, Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite, Dr. Sheldon Leavitt, Dr. E. Stillman Bailey, Dr. J. J. Thompson, Dr. J. S. L. Streater, Dr. R. L. Ludlum, Dr. E. H. Pratt, Dr. Wilson A. Smith, Dr. H. V. Halvert, Dr. J. P. Cobb, Dr. R. N. Tooker, Dr. H. C. Allen, Dr Storer, Dr. T. C. Duncan, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Dr. Charles A. Adams, Dr. F. W. Homberger, and Dr. L. C. Grosvenor.

At one of the special meetings there will be a discussion of "The Responsibility of Proper Sanitation in the Army of the United States," under the direction of ex-Surgeon General M. O. Terry.

RAISED ASSESSMENTS ILLEGAL.

Judge Creighton at Springfield, Ill., Decides Against Claims of Covent Mutual Association.

Springfield, Ill., June 20.—Judge Creighton, in the Sangamon County Circuit Court this afternoon, decided in the case of Mary J. Keefe against the Covent Mutual Life association of Galesburg that the action of the association in raising the rates of assessments was illegal. The plaintiff's husband was insured in the Covent Mutual for $5,000. He refused in life to pay an increase of assessments. On his death the plaintiff was refused payment on the policy, the company declaring it forfeited. Judge Creighton's opinion covers every point of the case.

Join the Big Steel Trust.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 20.—The plants of the Terre Haute Iron and Steel company and the Wabash Iron company were formally transferred to the Republic Iron and Steel company today and the deed filed in the County Recorder's office. The transfer price is in the neighborhood of $100,000.

TRY TO SMIRCH SCHLEY.

HEILNER'S STATEMENT FOLLOWS THAT OF HODGSON.

Story of the Alleged Colloquy at the Opening of the Santiago Fight Repeated—Admiral's Reference to the Texas—Navy Department Issues a Correction—Schley Declines to Discuss the Matter—Hodgson Makes Another Explanation.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The Navy department today gave out the following correction in Captain Chadwick's letter anent the Hodgson statement regarding Admiral Schley's battle orders:

The typewritten copy of the statement of Captain Chadwick and Lieutenant Commander Hodgson given to the press yesterday was in error in the following points: About one-third from the beginning, where published statement reads: I intended him to understand there was danger of running into the Texas. He said: "All right," or words to that effect. I cannot repeat verbatim. It should have read: I intended him to understand there was danger of running into the Texas. He said: "All right; the Texas must look out for that," or words to that effect. I cannot repeat verbatim.

Heilner's Statement.

Following the statement of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, respecting the events that occurred on the bridge of the Brooklyn July 3, the Navy department today made public the following report from Captain Chadwick of his examination of Lieutenant Commander Heilner:

U. S. S. New York, Boston, Mass., June 19, 1899.—Sir: In obedience to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, I have the honor to make the following report of an examination of Lieutenant Commander Heilner with respect to his knowledge of a conversation reported to have occurred between Rear Admiral Schley and Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, reporting the action of July 3, 1898.

Lieutenant Commander Heilner states as follows: "At one of the early sessions of the Board on Ships' Positions during the action of July 3 I strongly expressed my doubt as to the Brooklyn's position before making the loop as laid down by Mr. Hodgson; several other navigators, Mr. Comly and Mr. Schuetz, I know sided with me. Mr. Hodgson and I on this particular occasion walked up and down the port side of the cabin of the Brooklyn, in which the board was sitting. It is my impression that Mr. Hodgson claimed that the Brooklyn was 1,100 yards from the leading Spanish ship when the turn was made. The board, I think, put it later at 1,400 yards. Mr. Hodgson told me that he felt certain they were closer than 1,400 yards, and that their stadimeter gave 800 yards. He said: 'We were so close that Schley gave the order, "Hard a-port."' I said to him: 'You mean starboard, do you not?' The Commodore said: 'No, I mean port; we are close enough to them now.'

"Mr. Hodgson then said he called attention to the position of the Texas, and told the Commodore he thought there was danger of running it down. The Commodore replied: 'Damn the Texas; let it look out for itself.' This conversation was repeated to me on several occasions.

"Everything I say now was contained in Mr. Hodgson's statement. The words may have been a little different. He may have said: 'Don't you mean starboard, Commodore,' instead of the first phraseology. He certainly said: 'We are near enough to them now,' and also, 'Damn the Texas; let it look out for itself.'

"He repeated this conversation to me at least three times during the sessions of the board, because every time a discussion arose I recurred to the position given by him which I did not think correct. I placed no dependence on any observation by stadimeter or sextant during gun fire. My experience was that during the action I could not get a single observation by the stadimeter on which I could place any confidence, though I was using two stadimeters and had a man in the conning tower with cleaning material whose only duty was to try to keep the glasses clean. With the utmost care this could not be done. I tried keeping the stadimeter under my coat, but it was of no use. I mention this as a reason for the doubts which brought up the discussion.'

"The report as published was practically the conversation as repeated to me.

"Lieutenant Commander Heilner appends his signature as an attestation of the correctness of the foregoing as he remembers it given. Respectfully, F. E. CHADWICK, Captain U. S. N.

L. C. HEILNER, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

To the Commander-in-Chief.

Schley Remains Silent.

Baltimore, Md., June 20.—[Special.]—Admiral Schley is still the guest of General Felix Agnus, at the General's country seat, a short distance from this city. Admiral Schley today declined to discuss Lieutenant Commander Hodgson's statement.

General Agnus said: "The Admiral has nothing to say. This is only a discussion among junior officers, and history tells the rest."

Tomorrow the Admiral will be presented with a silver service by the women of Maryland.

Hodgson Denies Report of Colloquy.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The New York Sun was told during the latter part of May that the alleged colloquy as printed never occurred. While substantiating the gist of the statement, I refused to be quoted as vouching for the accuracy of the "colloquy" as published.

HODGSON, U. S. N.

STRIKE STOPS BUILDING WORK.

Progress on Montgomery Ward Structure Delayed by Trouble Over Stonecutting Done in Georgia.

Work on the new Montgomery Ward Building, Madison street and Michigan avenue, is at a standstill owing to a strike inaugurated by the stonecutters at noon on Monday. The tilesetters and laborers at work on the building soon followed the example of the stonecutters, as did the gasfitters, hoisting engineers, electrical workers. The only men at work yesterday were the structural iron workers, and it is likely they will be out today.

One hundred and fifty men are involved, and the question at issue is the same as that which threatens to stop work on the new Postoffice Building—the cutting of stone by outside alleged nonunion stonecutters. The first four floors of the building are to be constructed of Georgia marble and a Georgia firm secured the contract. It is claimed by the stonecutters the work in Georgia has been done by nonunion workmen, who have received only 40 cents an hour.

A conference was held between a committee of the Building Trades Council and the George A. Fuller company, which has the contract for the construction of the building. Another conference will be held today, at which it is expected the trouble will be adjusted.

Richard E. Smith, the architect of the building, declares that the stone was cut by union men, and at the scale price.

At a meeting of iron molders employed by Fraser & Chalmers at Fitzgerald's Hall, Adams and Halsted streets, last night, it was voted to walk out this morning because the firm has refused to sign the wage agreement presented by the Iron Molders' council. The decision affects sixty men.

RULE AGAINST JOB PRESSMEN.

International Union Decides They Cannot Organize Separate Bodies—Struggle Will Be Continued.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 20.—The convention of the International Printing Pressmen's union today decided that job pressmen could not organize branch unions, but should continue either as pressmen or assistants. The job men urged that the constitution of the union did not recognize them, while they are capable of looking after their own particular interests. They say they will bring the question up at every convention until they get the desired change in the union laws. The union declined to give its consent, claiming that the tendency is too much towards dividing the unions into classes, thereby weakening present unions, both in membership and finances.

WILL ASSESS ALL BUILDINGS.

Board Looking for Improved Real Estate That Has Passed on the Rolls as Vacant.

The Board of Assessors are looking after a great deal of improved real estate that for years, it is said, has been carried upon the books of the Town Assessors as vacant property. The deputies are working in all parts of the city getting the dimensions of the buildings and giving a description of the structures. These descriptions will be compared with insurance atlases. Thus a check is had upon the deputies, and the Assessors are enabled to make an equitable assessment. The work of getting the books in order to ascertain what holders of personal property have not scheduled is progressing as rapidly as possible.

Boat Capsizes and Six Drown.

Rhinelander, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—A telegram reached here today from Dunbar, fifty miles east on the Soo road, asking for six coffins, six persons having been drowned by the capsizing of a boat during the storm on Monday. The names of the dead are as follows: William Schubel, his daughter Vina, and two sons, aged 7 and 13 years; Gust Frederickson, and Charles Anderson.

Catarrh of the Stomach

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe, and Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness, and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher of 2710 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

A certain cure for Piles, etc.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES

Safe and Effective in Every Form of This Common and Annoying Disease.

Many people suffer from piles because after trying the many lotions, salves, and ointments without relief or cure they have come to the conclusion that a surgical operation is the only thing left to try, and rather than submit to the shock and risk to life of an operation, prefer to suffer on. Fortunately this is no longer necessary; the Pyramid Pile Cure, a new preparation, cures every form of piles without pain, inconvenience, or detention from business.

Any druggist will tell you the Pyramid is the safest, most satisfactory pile cure made.

If suffering from any form of piles ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure and try it tonight. Only 50 cents a package.

JOHANNA GADSKI

The Great Wagnerian Soprano

Says: "The Kimball Pianos rank with the best instruments before the world."

Musical Herald, containing song "Lucy Lee," (regular price 25 cents) and 100 miniatures of great artists, mailed free.

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Write for free booklet—"Merry Rhymes for Thirsty Times."

At this time of year you need Hires Rootbeer

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Makers of Hires Condensed Milk.

THIRTEENTH IS UNLUCKY

CHICAGO LOSES A REMARKABLE GAME TO THE CHAMPIONS.

Griffith and Nichols Struggle Through Four Extra Innings and the Former Finally Weakens, Allowing Boston to Count Four Runs, the Previous Score Being 1 to 1—Scratch Three-Base Hit Gives the Visitors the Tying Run in the Fourth.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	42	12	.778	Cincinnati	26	27	.481
Boston	35	18	.660	Pittsburg	23	28	.451
Baltimore	32	21	.604	New York	23	31	.426
Philadelphia	31	21	.596	Washington	18	37	.327
Chicago	32	22	.593	Louisville	16	38	.296
St. Louis	32	22	.593	Cleveland	9	41	.180

Yesterday's Results.

Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.
New York, 4; Pittsburg, 2.
Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 1.
Brooklyn, 9; Cleveland, 7.
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

Games Today.

Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Louisville.
New York at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FUMBLE COSTS THE VICTORY.

McCormick Fails to Field a Hit Cleanly in the Thirteenth and Then Boston Wins.

Through thirteen innings the two past masters of pitching, Griffith and Nichols, struggled yesterday, and in the unlucky inning the inevitable break came and gave Boston the victory. It was one momentary fumble by McCormick that gave away the game, for the fumble filled the bases with Long at bat, and, with three balls called Griffith put two strikes straight over the plate, but flesh and blood could stand the strain no longer, and, with the result depending on one ball, Griffith pitched wide and forced home the tally for which the teams had battled fiercely from the fourth inning. Then Jimmy Collins doubled and three runs scored, placing the result out of doubt.

The strain had told even on the iron Nichols, and in the thirteenth Chicago hit hard, and, while the Cowboys could have made one or two runs they were playing for five and made not a one.

A scratch triple, that struck first base and bounded over to the bleachers, gave Boston a run in the fourth, and Clark's failure to stop a third strike gave Chicago a tally in the same inning. Only one hit did Boston get off Griffith in the normal nine innings, and that was Long's double, but Long tried to score on a short fly to Ryan and was nipped on the plate in a close finish.

Chicago made only three hits in the nine innings, but would so have won but for the fact Green tried to steal just when Boston seemed lost, and his failure saved the day for the visitors.

A dozen times one single hit would have won the game for Chicago or for Boston, but the hit never came. Twice Ryan by wonderful fielding feats staved off defeat, and twice, when all seemed lost and the crowd was silent, Griffith pitched himself back to even terms. Twice when the game seemed won, Robert Lincoln Lowe, by wonderful stops, robbed batters of base hits.

Boston Fights for Victory.

Boston fought bitterly from start to finish, and Duffy, who was in the game mainly with his mouth, nagged at and abused the umpires through all the game and the other Bostonians followed him in assaults upon Gaffney, rowing and kicking at the time Duffy was attacking Gaffney before the game began and after it was over, yet escaped without penalty.

Stahl started the third with a twisting hit just inside of first. Everitt made a despairing grab at the ball, struck it with his glove, and it carromed off against the bleachers, and before Green could dig it out of the pop bottles Stahl was on third. The tally counted a minute later when Long fled to Lange.

Chicago evened up at once. Ryan was called out on a questionable strike and Green singled, his vicious liner striking Nichols and knocking him down, but Green tried to steal, slowed up half way to the base and was caught. Demont swung a wild pitch for his third strike, the ball escaped Clark, and Demont traveled down to second, and after Lange drew a base he scored on Everitt's line drive to center.

The seventh brought another assault on the umpire. Long led the inning with a double and paced up to third on Collins' neat sacrifice. Duffy pushed a foul fly out to left and when the ball settled into Ryan's hands Long tore towards home. Ryan's throw paced the runner up to the plate, and as Long slid into Donahue's legs Gaffney swung his arm and declared the runner out. Instantly the whole Boston crew rushed upon the umpire, but Gaffney remained firm and the battle went on.

Chance in the Tenth.

The crowd had been cheering wildly through all the game, but when Green drew a base at the start of the tenth and reached second on Demont's sacrifice the populace turned loose wild volleys of noise that stirred the whole West Side, but after Lange had gone out Lowe made a marvelous stop of Everitt's bounder and stopped the cheering.

Connor, by a great stop, robbed Long of a hit at the start of the tenth, and Collin's double which followed did no harm, and again in the tenth Lowe, by a remarkable bit of work, headed off McCormick's base hit back of second and again brought a sigh of disappointment from the crowd.

It was in the eleventh that Chicago's hopes were shattered. There was a bitter fight over the ball at the start of the inning, for Duffy had thrown in a practice ball, and Nichols wanted to pitch it, but Gaffney threw out another ball, and Ryan struck out swinging at a ball high above his head. Green singled to left and took second, while Duffy was messing over the sphere, and went up to third when Demont flied to Stahl. Then came Lowe again and by a wonderful stop shut Lange out of a base hite and saved the day.

Thirteenth Proves Unlucky

The twelfth was calm, but in the unlucky thirteenth came the inevitable break. Stafford was out, when Clark bunted and beat out the ball, as Connor was slow. Nichols, too, went out and the crisis seemed past; but there came Stahl, with a single still left in his bat. Tenney was the man of destiny. He hit a slow bounder toward third. McCormick sat for the ball, which took a high jump, and as it came to him fumbled just a fraction of a second, but long enough to let the fleet Tenney beat the ball in a nose finish at first. Griffith served three wide balls to Long, then two strikes, then another ball and Clark walked home, and an instant later Collins put the game beyond dispute with a ripping bounder just beyond the reach of Demont.

Donahue and Ryan singled in the Cowboys' half, but the case was hopeless, and the other Chicagoans perished trying to make home runs. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HB	LB
Ryan, lf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green, rf	5	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Demont, ss	5	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	1	0
Lange, cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Everitt, 1b	5	0	1	1	15	0	0	1	0	0	1
McCormick, 2b	5	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
Tanner, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	5	0	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	1
Griffith, p	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	45	1	7	7	33	13	2	2	0	1	2

*Batted for Griffith.

BOSTON.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HB	LB
Stahl, rf	5	2	2	4	4	1	0	1	1	1	1
Tenney, 1b	4	1	1	1	12	1	0	0	1	0	0
Long, c	4	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Duffy, lf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton, cf	5	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stafford, cf	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selbach, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nichols, p	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	45	5	5	8	14	39	16	3	1	2	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Hits	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	—7
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Hits	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—5

Place and date—Chicago, June 20. Attendance—5,000. Two-base hits—Long, Collins [2], Clark. Three-base hit—Stahl. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Long, Demont. Double plays—Demont-McCormick-Everitt; Ryan-Donahue. Hit by pitched ball—Collins. Struck out—Lowe [2], Nichols, Mertes, Ryan [2], Green, Demont, Everitt. Umpires—Gaffney and Mannassan. Time of game—1:50.

Notice of the Game.

Donahue made a remarkable catch of a foul fly in the sixth. He came back against the stand at a dead run, and while stretched to the limit captured the ball.

Taylor is scheduled to pitch for Chicago today and Lewis or Killen for Boston.

The Boston team has signed Frisbee of the Rochester team, formerly of the Kansas City team, to play center field until Hamilton recovers.

In the eleventh the Boston crowd tried to work in a worn and soggy practice ball, but the trick was detected, and a vigorous kicking of Nichols, Gaffney threw the ball out of play.

Artie Ball, formerly of the Baltimore team, returned to Chicago yesterday from Rock Island, where he has been playing in the Western Association. He will probably join the Louisville club.

Captain Duffy and the entire Boston ball club visited Captain A. C. Anson's billiard and bowling parlors last night to pay their respects to the retired head of the Chicago ball team. Anson and the Bostonians, while bitter enemies on the field, have always been friendly in private life.

Duffy gave a nasty exhibition of temper in the second inning. He deliberately stamped upon the ball, spiking it, and defied Gaffney. Indeed, Long, Lowe, Tenney, and Duffy abused Gaffney all through the game and escaped without punishment.

It is hard to conceive why Umpire Gaffney, one of the most experienced men in the league, stood the abuse hurled at him by Duffy and his team mates. Long, after being caught at the plate in the second, applied a position of scathing epithets to the umpire and escaped without reproof, and Duffy never ceased his attacks.

"The luck of the game is well illustrated by the hit of Stahl in the fourth. The ball was hit fair and twisted down to first a few inches in on fair ground. Everitt just succeeded in touching the ball with his mitt and it rolled down against the fence. In the fourth Lange's vicious drive cut within an inch of first and counted for nothing.

ORIOLES SCORE ON AN ERROR.

Clarke's Mistake in the First Inning Brings Defeat for the Colonels.

Louisville, Ky., June 20.—But for an error by Clarke in the first inning the Orioles would have been shut out. Woods pitched fine ball and deserved to win. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

	R	BP	A	E		R	BP	A	E
Louisville	0	0	0	0	Baltimore	0	0	0	0
Clarke, ss	0	0	2	1	McGraw, 3b	0	1	2	0
Hoy, cf	0	0	1	0	Holmes, lf	0	1	0	0
Dexter, rf	1	1	2	0	Brodie, cf	1	2	2	0
Wagner, rf	0	0	0	0	Jennings, ss	0	0	2	0
Zimmer, c	0	3	3	2	Keister, ss	0	2	5	2
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	2	4	Lach'ce, 1b	0	1	9	1
Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	0	Robinson, c	0	1	7	0
*Powers	0	0	0	0	Robinson, c	0	1	1	0
Wills, 1b	0	0	11	0	McGin'ty, p	0	0	1	1
†Kittridge	0	0	0	0					
Woods, p	0	0	0	1					
Totals	1	6	27	15	Totals	2	8	27	10

*Batted for Hartsel in the ninth. †Batted for Wills in the ninth.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Stolen bases—Lachance, Brodie. Two-base hit—Robinson. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey. First base—Robinson. Struck out—By Woods, 2; by McGinnity, 1. Double play—Hartsel-Clark-Wills. Hit by pitched ball—Wagner. Left on bases—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 6. Time—1:48. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

Brooklyn, 9; Cleveland, 7.

Cleveland, O., June 20.—The home team made a big rally in the seventh inning, and stood a good chance of winning, but was not strong enough. Score:

	R	BP	A	E		R	BP	A	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	Brooklyn	0	2	1	0
Dowd, cf	0	2	0	0	Daly, rf	1	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	2	3	2	0
Quinn, 2b	1	1	3	4	Kelly, lf	2	2	1	0
Sullivan, 3b	1	1	1	1	Jones, cf	0	1	0	0
McAllis'r, rf	1	2	1	0	Jones, cf	2	1	4	0
Tucker, lb	0	2	15	0	McGann, 1b	1	1	10	0
Zeckiv'h, ss	0	0	2	2	Zeckiv'h, ss	0	0	4	0
Schre'ost, c	0	0	3	2	Grim, c	0	1	4	0
Knepper, p	1	1	1	3	McJames, p	0	1	0	2
Totals	7	12	27	13	Totals	9	16	27	9

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2—7
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	4—9

Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Knepper, 1; off McJames, 3. Home run—Kelly. Three-base hit—Knepper. Two-base hits—Tucker [2], Dahlen, McGann. Sacrifice hits—Harley, Schrecongost. Stolen bases—Quinn, Sullivan, Keeler, Jones, Daly [2], Grim. Struck out—By Knepper, 2; by McJames, 4. Double plays—Knepper-Quinn; Daly-McGann; Dahlen-Grim. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr. Time—2 hours.

New York, 4; Pittsburg, 2.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 20.—The sensational feature of the game was McCarthy's steal home from third, tying the score in the ninth. New York won out by a base on balls and Van Haltren's two-bagger followed by Tiernan's base hit. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

	R	BP	A	E		R	BP	A	E
Pittsburg	1	2	1	0	New York	0	1	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	0	0	O'Neill, rf	0	0	0	0
McCarthy, lf	1	1	1	0	Tiernan, rf	0	2	3	0
Williams, 2b	0	1	2	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	6	0
McCreery, cf	0	0	1	0	Davis, ss	0	0	0	0
Clark, 1b	0	0	19	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	1	5	2
Ely, ss	0	1	2	4	0	O'Brien, lf	1	1	4	0
JO'Brien, 2b	0	1	3	0	0	Wilson, 3b	1	0	3	1
Bowerm'n, c	0	2	1	1	0	Warner, c	0	1	3	2
Leever, p	0	0	0	0	0	Doheny, p	1	1	0	2
Schriver	0	0	0	0	0					
Totals	2	8	30	20	1	Totals	4	9	30	9	3

*Batted for Leever in ninth.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2—4

Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Warner. Three-base hits—Tiernan, T. O'Brien. Sacrifice hit—J. O'Brien. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Williams, J. O'Brien. First base on balls—Off Leever, 1; off Doheny, 7. Struck out—By Leever, 1; by Doheny, 1. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Doheny. Time—2:30. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

Washington, 5; St. Louis, 3.

St. Louis, Mo., June 20.—Sharp fielding on both sides kept the score out of the double figures today, as both sides slugged the ball in great shape. Mercer was effective when in a pinch. O'Brien's batting was a feature. He made five hits, for a total of ten bases. Attendance, 2,300. Score:

	R	BP	A	E		R	BP	A	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	Washin'on	0	1	0	0
Burkett, lf	0	0	1	0	Slagle, cf	0	0	3	0
Childs, 2b	1	3	4	5	0	O'Brien, lf	2	5	0	0
Heidrick, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Bonner, 2b	0	0	2	5	0
Stenzel, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Atherton, 3b	0	2	2	2	0
McKean, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	Cassidy, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	2	1	Freeman, rf	1	1	4	1	0
Cross, 3b	0	0	0	2	4	0	Quinn, c	0	1	7	1	0
Criger, c	0	1	2	3	0	Mercer, p	1	3	0	5	0
Powell, p	0	0	0	0	0	Padden, ss	0	1	3	2	1
O'Connor	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	3	11	27	13	2	Totals	5	16	27	16	1

*Batted for Powell in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—5

Two-base hit—Cassidy. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Home run—O'Brien. Hit by pitcher—Stenzel. Double play—Bonner-Cassidy [2]. Cross-Childs-McKean; McKean (unassisted). Base on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Mercer, 2. Strike outs—By Powell, 1; by Mercer, 2. Time—2:19. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

Cincinnati, O., June 20.—Phillips pitched great ball today, the Phillies being unable to get hits when they were needed. Singles by Vaughan and Smith and Selbach's double gave the locals the winning runs in the seventh. A clever catch by Smith in the eighth prevented the visitors from tying the score. Attendance 1,200. Score:

	R	BP	A	E		R	BP	A	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	Philadel'a	0	0	0	0
Smith, cf	0	2	2	0	0	Cooley, 1b	0	3	8	0	1
Selbach, lf	1	0	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Miller, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Delehy, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	5	3	0	Lajoie, 2b	0	0	0	3	0
Seibfried, 2b	0	0	2	5	0	Wilis, c	0	0	5	1	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	Lauder, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Wood, c	0	0	1	3	0	Douglas, c	0	1	1	1	0
Vaughan, ss	1	1	2	1	0	Dyer, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Phillips, p	0	0	1	4	1	Fifield, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Childs*	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	6	27	18	1	Totals	2	9	24	9	2

*Batted for Fifield in ninth.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	*—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Two-base hits—Smith, Delehanty, and Selbach. First base on balls—By Fifield, 4; Phillips, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Fifield. Struck out—By Fifield, 1. Time, 1:40. Umpires—Burns and Smith.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Dr. Parker Shuts Out the Milwaukee Team with Three Hits.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Columbus	26	20	.565	Milwaukee	24	24	.500
Minneapolis	25	20	.556	St. Paul	20	27	.426
Detroit	25	23	.520	Buffalo	20	27	.425
Indianapolis	24	23	.510	Kansas City	20	27	.425

Milwaukee, Wis., June 20.—Harley Parker was a puzzle to the Brewers in today's game, who made but three scattered hits off his delivery. Reidy, who started to pitch for the Brewers, was wild and was hard and had to retire in favor of Friend, who made eight of the visitors fan the air. Score:

	R	BP	A	E		R	BP	A	E
Minneap's	0	3	1	0	Milwaukee	0	3	0	0
Davis, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Waldron, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Nance, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Hallm'n, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Wa mot, rf	0	2	3	0	0	Nicol, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Andre's, 1b	1	2	8	2	0	Graz, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Verdier, 3b	1	1	2	3	2	Stroud, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Smith, ss	0	1	3	2	0	Schoch, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Schaub, c	0	1	4	1	0	Hallm'n, 2b	0	1	0	1	0
Fisher, c	1	1	1	0	0	Reidy, p	0	0	0	0	0
Parker, p	1	1	0	0	0	Reidy, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Friend, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	4	8	27	7	4	Totals	0	3	27	7	0

Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Minneapolis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Kansas City, 11; St. Paul, 3.

Kansas City, Mo., June 20.—[Special.]—Chauncey Fisher occupied the box for the Saints today during two disastrous innings, in which the Blues, by hard hitting and good base running, piled up eight runs. Denzer held the home team down during the remainder of the game, but the inability of the visitors to bat Egan effectively made their steady pitching of little avail. The errors of the Saints contributed materially to the result. The score:

Kansas City	3	0	5	0	1	0	0	2	*—11
St. Paul	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—3

Detroit, 11; Indianapolis, 8.

Detroit, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—With three on bases and no one out, Scott was substituted for Newton in the fifth. The Tigers scored five in that inning and hammered Scott for five more in the next, which was enough to win. Errors were responsible for most of the Indians' runs. Score:

Indianapolis	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0—8
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	*—11

Buffalo, 11; Columbus, 5.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 20.—[Special.]—In the exchange of Eustace and McAuley for Hall of the Columbus team many think President Franklin of the Buffalos got the worst of the deal again, but even at that it has raised the hoodoo, as the Bisons won today. Score:

Buffalo	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	5—11
Columbus	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—5

Interstate League.

Newcastle, 4; Wheeling, 2 (12 innings).
Toledo, 14; Fort Wayne, 1.
Mansfield, 2; Youngstown, 1.
Dayton, 3; Grand Rapids, 0.

WOMAN'S TOURNEY BEGINS.

Kenwood Country Club Sends Four Contestants for National Tennis Honors at Philadelphia.

The Kenwood Country club members are showing a great deal of interest in the women's tennis championship events, which begin at Philadelphia today. Four entries from Chicago, all members of the Kenwood club, are to try for the Philadelphia club cup, which represents the United States championship, which must be won three times to become the personal property of any one contestant.

The Wissahickon Inn cup was the United States championship trophy, but was won for the third time by Miss Juliet Atkinson last year and became her personal property, which necessitated the offering of the new one.

The Chicago entries are Miss Carrie B. Neely, Miss Jane N. Craven, winner of the Western championship in singles in 1896 and now holding the Western championship in doubles; Miss Hattie Champlain, and Miss Edith Parker.

Miss Champlain and Miss Parker and Miss Neely and Miss Craven will play doubles as partners.

The following women players who hold championship honors will also play: Miss Myrtle McAleer, Pittsburg; Misses Marion and Florence Jones, San Francisco; Miss Ethel E. Steel, Miss Helen Chapman, and Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia.

The tournament this year is held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Cricket club at Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia.

Pays $5,200 for a Yearling.

New York, June 20.—The sale of yearlings of the Belle Meade Stock Farm took place tonight. The best were:

Ch. c. by Iroquis—Terbira. C. Fleischmann Sons for $5,200.

B. c. by Inspector B.—Rosa Buckden. G. C. Bennett, $2,800.

Ch. c., by Imp Loyalist—Blue Dress. R. T. Wilson Jr., $1,500.

B. c., by Fremont—Mythology. Matt Byrnes, $650.

B. c., by Longstreet—Freelove. R. T. Wilson Jr., $1,000.

Ch. c., by Iroquois—Ossuta. W. H. Clarke, $2,000.

B. c., by Imp Loyalist—Yorkville. W. C. Whitney, $5,000.

Ch. c., by imported Dandie Dinmont—Lizzie T. L. O. Appleby, $650.

B. c., by Inspector B.—Touch Not; L. Watts, $500.

Ch. c., by Luke Blackburn—Theodora; J. L. Holland, $800.

Ch. c., by Iroquois—Notroma; Edward Corrigan, $800.

Br. c., by imported Dandie Dinmont—Borealis; C. Fleischmann Sons, $900.

Ch. c., by Longstreet—American Lady; J. L. Holland, $800.

Ch. c., by Iroquois—Great Anne; Matt Byrnes, $1,600.

B. c., by Longstreet—Glenview; R. T. Wilson Jr., $1,000.

Ch. c., by imported Great Tom—Highland Belle; Matt Byrnes, $1,050.

B. c., by Luke Blackburn—Maide Ward; W. C. Whitney, $5,000.

BONEY BOY'S GAME RACE.

WINS THE LAST EVENT AT HAWTHORNE IN FAST TIME.

Goes a Mile in 1:39½, Fighting for Victory All the Way—Unusually Close Finishes in Three of the Events Make the Sport Interesting and the Performances of the Horses More Brilliant than Is Generally Seen at the West Side Tracks.

More racing of an almost brilliant hue was witnessed at Hawthorne yesterday. Boney Boy, who now gets his racing daily instead of tri-weekly, ran a mile in 1:39½, but this was not really so interesting a feature of the contests as were the exceedingly close finishes seen in the second, third, and last races, in each of which there was a magnificent drive the length of the stretch.

The afternoon was rather cool and there was a stiff breeze in the face of the horses in the backstretch. It also served to bring the smoke of Chicago's thousands of factories out to Cicero, spreading a pall over the usually sunny course.

Had the afternoon been warm and the breeze as light as on Monday Boney Boy probably would have at least equaled the world's mile record. As it was he lowered Hawthorne's mark for the distance, made by Great Bend on Saturday, by a half second. Rifle clipped a half second off the track record for a mile and an eighth, his time being 1:52½. The American record is 1:51½, and the distance has been made twice at Washington Park in 1:51¾.

A tanglesome chase among a dozen 2-year-olds opened the day's sport, Frangible winning from Talma and Barrack.

Then came some fun. Abe Fuerst, 134; Eugenia Wickes, 119; Bitter Root, 122; and Newsgatherer, 131, set out to go six furlongs and the unusual weights kept the betting men guessing, but Abe Fuerst and Eugenia Wickes got nearly all the play. They finished that way, but it was a tight fit among all the four named and was especially a fierce contest between Abe Fuerst and Eugenia Wickes. Bitter Root was only a neck away, and as this horse has run fast in the far West he will have to be reckoned with among the good sprinters here.

The handicap brought out a field of six so evenly matched that 6 to 1 was the best post price against any and 18 to 5 the shortest. It resulted in a superb race. Kriss Kringle, after spoiling two breakaways, got much the best of the start and proceeded to lead his field a merry hunt. He reeled off seven furlongs in 1:26¾, but this failed to scare Jolly Roger, the runnerup, and in the stretch the 3-year-old, under a hard drive, assumed command. But in the meanwhile Rifle and Al Fresco were close up, and in the final strides Everett brought Rifle up on the outside and nipped the race from Jolly Roger by a nosé. Ruter failed to distinguish himself on Al Fresco, who was beaten out for show by Kriss Kringle. The Devil, with the top weight, and Harry Nutter brought up the rear. Both Jolly Roger and Harry Nutter were heavily played for this event.

Lillian Reed in the fourth and Moroni in the fifth won easy victories, but the judges did not like McNickle's ride on King Bermuda in the former, and suspended him pending an investigation.

The last race witnessed a superb exhibition of gameness on the part of Boney Boy. In at a mile, against Tenby, Serrano, Guess Me, and Deering, many good judges estimated his chances as the poorest in the race, especially as he had had a hard race on Monday. But he went right out from the fall of the flag, and, fighting every foot of the way, first with Guess Me, then with Tenby, and finally with Serrano, he beat the latter in one of the prettiest finishes ever witnessed by a head. Vitatoe had no whip, and Boney Boy merely won on his own gameness. The others were beaten eight lengths at the finish.

Vitatoe rode the last three winners and Everett the second and third.

Hawthorne Summaries June 20.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

First race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
10-1	Frangible, 101 [T. Knight]	3hd	2hd	2½	1½	1hd
5-1	Talma, 104 [Everett]	2h	1hd	2hd	2½	2½
8-1	Barrack, 101 [L. Powell]	5h	3½	4hd	3½	3½

Time, 1:08. Zaza, Hood's Brigade, Olive Orden, First Past, Ondo, Honeywood, In Debt, Fannie Wyn, and Lompoc finished as named. Winner—W. E. A. Agate's ch. c., by Fonso—Miss Nannie. Start fair. Won cleverly. Barrack should have won. He got badly mixed up at the start. Zaza also had racing luck. Olive Orden ran well as far as she went.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $460:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
4-5	Abe Furst, 134 [Everett]	2hd	2hd	2½	1½	1½
3-1	Eug. Wickes, 119 [Hart]	3h	3hd	3hd	2hd	2½
10-1	Bitter Root, 122 [Beaur'p]	3hd	5½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:15. Newsgatherer, Farley, and Miss Wix finished as named. Winner—J. B. Respass' br. h. by Himyar—Briar. Start good. Won driving. Farley showed a flash of early speed.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, purse $500, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
18-5	Rifle, 115 [Everett]	2hd	2½	2½	2hd	1½
1-1	Jolly Roger, 91 [Silvers]	1hd	1hd	1hd	1hd	2hd
5-1	Kriss Kringle, 109 [Bea'p]	1½	1½	1½	2½	3½

Time, 1:52½. Al Fresco, The Devil, and Harry Nutter finished as named. Winner—S. M. Henderson's b. h., by Maxim—Napa. Post 10 minutes. Start fair. Won in the hardest kind of a drive.

OWSLEY'S PLEA IS HEARD

MAYOR'S BROTHER-IN-LAW A WITNESS BEFORE BAXTER COMMITTEE.

Defends His Record as Special Assessment Commissioner Against Statements of Robert J. Bulkley, Who Said He Received $50 for Doing Nothing—Investigating Body Takes Up Johnson and Siebert Store Burglaries.

Heaton Owsley, brother-in-law of Mayor Harrison, and Special Assessment Commissioner, was a witness before the Baxter committee yesterday afternoon. He had been called because of the mention of his name in the testimony of Commissioner Robert J. Bulkley on Friday. In this it was stated by Bulkley that he had never seen Owsley or Captain Farrell, his colleagues, while working on the Spaulding avenue improvement. It was intimated that Mr. Owsley received a fee of $50 for doing nothing more than sign his name. Mr. Owsley gave his side of the story almost without questions. He said:

"In every case in which I have spread the damages upon an improvement I have had a plat before me. I know the city well, and am familiar with the condition of many of these streets. Of those with which I was not familiar I always made a personal inspection. It is necessary to have a plat to work with, at any rate, that the whole territory affected may be seen at a glance. In many cases I was so well acquainted with the territory that it was not necessary for me to visit it again. I never have signed my name to an assessment without doing my full duty, and being convinced that it was fair and correct and that I was doing my full duty."

Never Asked for the Job.

"How did you get your appointment?" Attorney Burres asked.

"I don't know, except that I understand it came through the County Judge. I never made any application for the position."

"What is your business?"

"I am a bicycle manufacturer and a dealer in real estate."

"Are you a real estate broker?"

"No; I only look after my own property."

In answer to a question by Assistant Corporation Counsel Sullivan Mr. Owsley said Mayor Harrison has no intgrest in the old Times Building, a portion of which is rented by the city for the First Precinct Police Station.

The committee resumed its sessions at the Great Northern Hotel in the morning after an intermission of three days. No new ground was covered, and the day was occupied with witnesses whose testimony bore upon previous developments.

Secretary Graham a Witness.

The first witness was W. A. S. Graham, secretary of the Board of Education. He was called in connection with testimony that the poker-rooms of the Minden club are located in property held under a school lease. He said the board knew nothing about this. The leases, he said, were of an antique form and the whole of the school laws needed revising. Some of them prohibited the sale of liquor on the premises, while others permitted it. A violation of a city ordinance was ground for the forfeiture of a lease, but neither the city nor the State had any control over school property.

Use Money to Catch Thieves.

The committee then took up the burglaries of the Johnson and Siebert stores and had Captain Peter Kelly of the Eleventh District as the first witness. He said it would not be healthy for any of his subordinates to take any money, and that he approved of Lieutenant Jurs' course in offering $50 out of his own pocket to Tom Barry to help find the stolen goods and recover the criminals.

Lieutenant Jurs then was called. He said he had worked hard on the case with two of his detectives. He suspected Tom Barry of robbing the Siebert store, he said, but was unable to connect him with it. He then offered him $50 to secure the return of the goods. He advanced Barry $21 at different times, but did not intend to pay him the full $50.

His plan, Lieutenant Jurs said, was to arrest any person who might bring the goods back. He had been foiled in trying to shadow Barry, and instead of the goods being brought to the station, as Barry had promised, they were taken to the store and the detectives did not have a chance to get the men who took them there.

Lieutenant Jurs testified on cross-examination that it was a common practice for policemen to pay money out of their own pockets in this way in order to improve their records. He denied having received any money from either Johnson or Siebert, and said none of his men had. Johnson had offered him money to buy cigars for himself and the detectives, but he had refused to take it. Johnson then bought them six cigars apiece, which they accepted. He did not believe any of his men acted as go-betweens in securing the return of the goods. He would suspend any man he found accepting money.

Take Up Justice Shops.

Justice Hartman of North Harvey was recalled, with his docket. This volume, it was found, had been purchased on Monday and the justice had staid up late that night writing it up.

Justice F. L. Windes of Winnetka admitted that he began suits down-town and tried them in Winnetka. He said it might be a hardship, but it "worked both ways," and he saw nothing wrong in it so long as the law remains as it is. In answer to a question as to what his father, Judge Windes, thought of the practice, he said he never had asked him.

A number of city paving inspectors were called by Mr. Sullivan to testify concerning the McCarthy contracts for paving repair work. Dennis F. Sullivan testified that the investigating engineers had treated him unfairly and he did not believe they were correct in their measurements. Daniel Cooley, A. R. Kellogg, Edward Colford, and Peter Cashey, other inspectors, also were called. Their testimony was that it was difficult to locate the exact outlines of a repaired patch, even a few days after the work was done.

Constable G. W. Hall of Jefferson testified in regard to the Hand cases pending before Justice Windes.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

GUEST STEALS HOTEL CARPETS.

Manager Howe of the Palmer Says It Is the Nerviest Proposition He Ever Encountered.

Manager Willis Howe of the Palmer House is anxiously seeking the present whereabouts of a recent guest, who on his departure carried away with him two carpets.

He registered at the Palmer from an Eastern city during the latter part of last week. Clerk Grant assigned him a room, near the door of which two rolls of new Wilton carpeting were standing. They were missed during Saturday, shortly after the two trunks of the guest had been taken to the depot. Manager Howe has been making every effort to find whither the two trunks and their owner went, but thus far without success.

"I have become thoroughly accustomed to minor peculations of soap, brushes, towels, and such things," Manager Howe said yesterday, "but in all my experience as a hotel man I never encountered such a nervy proposition as this, and I propose to catch this fellow if possible."

"HAMLET" IN YIDDISH TONIGHT

Jewish Actors to Give an Adaptation of Shakspeare's Tragedy at the Metropolitan Theater.

A Jewish Hamlet will confront a Jewish ghost tonight at the Metropolitan Theater, at Jefferson and O'Brien streets, Yiddish being the language of the colloquy. An actor, B. Tomashysky, has come from New York to give the performance, bringing with him an actress to play Ophelia and two actors for the heavier rôles of the tragedy. He will be Hamlet, and he is himself the adaptor of the play. The balance of the company is drawn from the district, at the center of which stands the playhouse where the tragedy will be presented. The performance is for the benefit of the Anshek Nesseth Congregation, Clinton and Judd streets. Dawid Kalila is in charge of arrangements.

EXPLAINS BOUNDARY SITUATION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Says Satisfactory Progress Toward a Settlement Is Being Made.

Ottawa, Ont., June 20.—[Special.]—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to questions in the House of Commons today on the Alaskan boundary question, made a statement of some importance in view of the conflicting cables and telegrams that are being published in various quarters.

He said as regards the negotiations for a provisional boundary at the passes that such boundary had been established and was in existence in reference to the White Pass and Chilkoot Pass, and that in regard to the proposed boundary on the Dalton trail negotiations were still going on. He believed he was fully authorized in saying such negotiations were progressing satisfactorily, and, so far as he could foresee, were likely to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

As far as the negotiations for the permanent boundary of Alaska were concerned, they were precisely at the point they had reached when he last explained the situation to the House. This explanation was to the effect that the governments of Great Britain and the United States were endeavoring to arrive at an understanding for a reference of the permanent boundary question to a board of arbitration.

The Premier further stated the government intended to press as much as it could for the settlement of the boundary proper. Respecting the repeated stories of difficulties between the American and Canadian authorities in getting goods through the customs port in White Pass, Sir Wilfrid said such difficulties as might formerly have existed had ceased and reports of renewed difficulties proved on investigation to be unfounded.

SUMMERS' SUICIDE A MYSTERY.

Medical Officials in the War Department Cannot Explain Why He Took His Life.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—Officials of the medical department of the army have no knowledge of the reasons which led to the suicide of Dr. Summers in St. Louis. His work in the hospital at Santiago, it is said, was of excellent character, and it was appreciated thoroughly, but of course where so many were at work it was impossible to make special recognition of individual services. From an inspection of Dr. Summers' letter and poem, it is believed by the specialists in the department that he had worked himself into a morbid frame of mind, where any incident like the usual official ignorance of good work done would be readily magnified. His official record was good, but the letter to his wife and the mysticism of the poem are taken by some to mean a drug addiction which might explain the suicide at once.

[Dr. T. O. Summers kept the delegates to the American Medical association in a state of mind for three days during the recent convention of doctors at Columbus, O. He threatened to read a paper at the meeting in which Surgeon General Sternberg was to be fiercely assailed and charged with incompetency in the administration of the medical department of the army during the Spanish-American war.

During the time Dr. Summers was at the Columbus meeting of doctors he wore the uniform of a Major of volunteers. This caused the other doctors there to believe he was still in the service and that lent additional force to the attack caused by his threatened attack on the chief surgeon of the army. It was not known then he had been mustered out.

When he came to read his paper there was much expectancy, but the wise counsel of his friends had prevailed and the paper was devoid of all sensation of a personal nature. It was, however, a valuable treatise on the fever that assailed the American soldiers in Cuba.

It was climatic fever, Dr. Summers said, that scourged the army, and not yellow fever nor malarial fever. He made a fine distinction in the classification.

Some of the doctors who knew Summers well say he gave evidence of mental derangement recently. This disorder they attributed to the Cuban campaign, which he underwent against the advice of his friends. He had fought through the civil war as a confederate and his anxiety to serve as a soldier of the union to round out his career is said to have been the reason why he gave his services to the government last summer.]

STREET RAILWAY PLANS READY

Scheme of Consolidation in St. Louis Involving $100,000,000 of Property Now Practically Completed.

St. Louis, Mo., June 20.—It is announced that, as Governor Stephens has signed the street railway bill, the negotiations for a general consolidation of all the street railroads of St. Louis, which have been in progress for some time, are now practically completed, and a successful consummation is only a matter of a few days. The deal involves nearly $100,000,000 in all, and is the second largest street railway consolidation scheme ever undertaken. Brown Bros. of New York are at the head of it.

Without the Suburban, which has not yet come into the combine, the Consolidated company will have 235 miles of single track, and including the Suburban and new track to be constructed, it would have nearly 400 miles, forming the most comprehensive system of street railways in the world.

The new system will include the following lines:

Lindell railway system, Missouri, Taylor avenue, Jefferson avenue, Grand avenue, Union Depot, Southern Electric, Baden and St. Louis Broadway cable, Cass avenue and Fair Grounds, Citizens', Union, Forest Park and Laclede avenue, Mound City, Northern Central, People's, St. Louis and Suburban, and St. Louis and Meremac River, as well as the franchises of the St. Louis Traction company, Central Traction company, and St. Louis Transit company.

All lines will run over loops in the downtown district, and, as nearly as practicable, each will reach all of the principal points of interest in the central portion of the city.

Over $5,000,000 will be expended in improvements, and a much larger number of men will be employed than ever before.

TRYING TO GET MANILA TRADE.

Representatives of the Texas Pacific Road Go to Establish a General Agency There.

J. L. Logan of Dallas, Tex., was at the Palmer House yesterday en route to Manila, where he goes to establish a general office for the Texas Pacific railway. He is accompanied by J. C. Tillen, also of Dallas, who will be his assistant. Mr. Logan said the purpose of establishing the Manila office was to divert the Philippine trade, which he expected would become large, to the Texas Pacific road.

"Blacklisting" Case Set for Monday.

After pending nearly two years the case of Michael L. Driscoll against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad company and the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad company, known in railroad circles as the "blacklisting suit," has been set for trial before Judge Dunne next Monday. Plaintiff asks $50,000 for an alleged agreement of the railroad companies to refuse to employ him on account of his participation in the strike of 1894.

Forest Fires in Colorado.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 20.—[Special.]—Forest fires are raging on the Uncompahgre Plateau, near Montrose, and on the mountains near Gillett, Teller County. Near Montrose the fire is confined to heavy spruce timber. At Gillett and Grassy several shaft houses and miners' cabins, if not Grassy itself, are threatened. Thousands of acres of timber have been burned. A heavy rainfall today may check the fire.

Travel Penniless to Win a Wager.

A journey of 4,000 miles from Chicago and back, starting penniless and returning in ninety days with $100 is the task undertaken by Irwin Howard Jones of 1375 Washington boulevard and Harry M. Gilbert of 379 Park avenue, who started on Monday evening on the Michigan Central road, having earned their transportation east from P. J. McIntyre, a live stock commission man. The journey is the result of a wager.

Burlington-Delavan Special Train.

Each Saturday at 1:55 p. m. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has a fast special train to Burlington, Elkhorn, and Delavan, reaching Burlington at 3:53 p. m. and Delavan at 4:25 p. m. Special trains returning Sunday night and early Monday a. m. Other trains leave Chicago at 9 a. m., 11:30 a. m., and 3 p. m. Low rate excursion tickets each week end. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

TALK OF ECKELS AS HEAD

CONSIDERED FOR PERMANENT PRESIDENCY OF UNION TRACTION.

Probability That Jesse Spalding Will Accept the Position Temporarily and That the Commercial National Banker Will Succeed Him When the Corporate Machinery Is Under Way—Preliminaries for Transfer of the North and West Side Companies.

James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank, is being considered prominently for the permanent Presidency of the Chicago Union Traction company. Although Jesse Spalding has not announced his final determination in the matter of the Presidency, it is considered probable that he will accept the position only temporarily for the purpose of enabling the making of leases and carrying out other details connected with the organization of the company. He returned to Chicago yesterday, but declined to be interviewed. Friends, however, said he had not decided what he would do. It developed also that Mr. Eckels was being considered for the permanent Presidency, to take hold after the machinery of the traction company had been set going under Mr. Spalding's temporary management.

Mr. Eckels was Controller of the Currency during President Cleveland's second term. Before accepting federal office he was attorney at Ottawa, Ill., but since the expiration of his incumbency of the Controller's office he has been a resident of Chicago and prominently identified with the affairs of the city. He was elected to the Presidency of the Commercial National Bank immediately after leaving Washington, succeeding President H. F. Eames.

All the preliminaries for the transfer of the properties of the North and West Chicago street railroads to the Chicago Union Traction company have been completed. Henry Crawford, who came to Chicago representing the Eastern capitalists who practically control the syndicate which has purchased the stock of Charles T. Yerkes in the North and West Chicago systems, has returned to New York, after having carried out the instructions which were given him. These instructions include the disposition of the money to be paid in under the underwriting plan of the Chicago Union Traction company, which has arranged for the leasing of the property of the two companies.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is to receive subscriptions in Chicago. Of the $12,000,000 of preferred stock offered for subscription $3,000,000 came to Chicago, and the payments under these subscriptions will be made to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Subscribers in New York and Philadelphia will make payments there.

The subscriptions are payable next Monday, and immediately thereafter Mr. Yerkes will be paid the $10,000,000 which he is to receive for his holdings of stock in the two companies. This stock will be deposited with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and the leases of the two properties will be delivered to the Chicago Union Traction company.

HOT GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

Stone Thought to Be Able to Defeat Hardin and Goebel in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., June 20.—[Special.]—Captain W. J. Stone of Lyon County is said to hold the key to the Democratic Gubernatorial situation. Neither P. Wat Hardin, who leads in instructed votes, nor State Senator Goebel, who is second, have been able to checkmate Stone. The convention will be called to order tomorrow. Captain Stone declares his ability to organize the convention.

There were numerous conferences today, without result, but as night drew on Goebel and Stone seemed to be drawing nearer together, and it was expected a combination would be made, as a result of which Stone would get the nomination for Governor and Goebel be given the organization which is to put him in line for the United States Senate.

The Hardin people will die hard, but will consent to the nomination of Stone rather than see Goebel win. Goebel is willing to aid Stone to defeat Hardin if he cannot be successful himself.

Hardin's choice for temporary chairman is said to be John D. Carroll of Louisville, and for permanent chairman either Major P. P. Johnston or John B. Thompson.

Frankfort, Ky., June 20.—Attorney General Taylor is confident that he has practically won the Republican nomination for Governor, though the convention is not to be held until next month. As a result of county conventions he claims a total of 611 instructed votes, and if this be true his nomination is certain. There are 1,604 votes in the convention, and Taylor is sure of several more counties.

PRINCE LUIGI'S LUCK IN ALASKA.

King Humbert's Nephew Interested in a Rich Gold Discovery Near Port Clarence.

Seattle, Wash., June 20.—[Special.]—Prince Luigi, a nephew of the King of Italy, and six or eight well known business men of Seattle bid fair to add materially to their worldly possessions through an Alaska placer discovery, news of which reached this city through a letter written by Charles E. Chard, formerly of the Seattle Hardware company.

Chard and his companions have made a rich find on an unnamed creek near Port Clarence, one of the United States government reindeer stations. Fourteen claims have been staked in the names of the representatives of the men outfitting the expedition, of which Chard is a member and Major E. S. Ingraham, Seattle's intrepid mountain climber, the leader. Prince Luigi is one of those interested. Chard says:

"We tried a small rocker on one of our claims and turned out $20 in five hours, but did not try the richest part. With a sluice one could easily turn out $100 a day. The frost stopped us from rocking, but we expect to find it pretty rich next summer. We are the only people here so far. Wood is too scarce for winter work. We go to Golovin Bay to register our claims."

Chard and Major Ingraham are survivors of the Jane Grey wreck a year ago last spring, so fraught with loss of human life.

MAY DECIDE TO RAISE PRICES.

Furnace and Furniture Manufacturers Holding Sessions—Inland Press Meeting.

With the purpose of forming a stronger organization, twenty members of the Central Furnace Manufacturers' association met at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday. The object is to correct the abuses among heating furnace manufacturers, especially in regard to consignments without orders or cash payments. Probably prices of furnaces will be advanced to meet the increased cost of materials.

An advance in prices will probably result from a meeting of the Executive committee of the Northwestern furniture manufacturers held at the Great Northern. A general meeting of the association will be held today, when final action will be taken.

The summer session of the Inland Daily Press association, which comprises newspaper publishers in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana, was held at the Palmer House, twenty-five members being present.

Seek to Release Anton Zindt.

To secure the release of Anton Zindt, who is serving five years for murdering William Daugherty in a South Side saloon, the Alsace-Lorraine Mutual Protective Society of Chicago has retained Edmund Furthmann. The society recently secured a reduction of three years on the sentence of Ignats W. Zeller, who murdered Henry Wallbaum. A Coroner's jury exonerated Zindt, but he was subsequently convicted.

McDonald Says He Did Not Sue.

James B. McDonald, Town of Lake Assessor, denies that he brought the suit decided last week by the Illinois Supreme Court, in which a mandamus was sought in the action entitled The People ex rel. McDonald vs. The Cook County Board, and an account of which appeared in the Sunday Tribune of last Sunday. The suit, he said, was brought by a property owner.

There is a flavor to Selpp Extra Pale Beer that none other has—a flavor that brewers have tried for years to get.

EXPLAIN ERRORS IN BAR LIST.

Grievance Committee's Statement Based on the Law Directory—No Reflection on Persons Named.

Frank Asbury Johnson and Edwin M. Ashcraft, chairman and secretary respectively of the Chicago Bar association's Grievance committee, have issued a card to the public explaining the errors which appeared in the list of attorneys recently given out by the Bar association as practicing law in Cook County without a license. The letter is as follows:

To the public: The undersigned Committee on Grievances of the Chicago Bar Association, having been informed that sundry persons whose names are given in our report to the association of names of persons not admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois, but whose names were found in Sullivan's Law Directory prior to 1899, feel aggrieved at the inference which they claim is made, to the effect that they are not competent to practice law, we wish to state that Lysander Hill, Charles C. Bulkley, Samuel E. Darby, and Frank E. Brown are admitted to practice as we are informed in the United States courts, and we understand that they confine their practice to those courts.

The report we furnished to the association in no wise reflected upon the character or qualifications of the persons named. It was simply a list of those not admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois, but whose names appeared in the law directory. We understand that the above named gentlemen are reputable members of the profession, confining their practice to the United States courts. The words "patent law" were appended in our report to those who were advertised as patent attorneys in the directory, but we are advised that while their practice is confined to the federal courts they are not confined to practice in patent causes.

The name of J. W. D. Pierce was found in the directories, and letters were written him at the address given, to which no replies were made, and some of them were returned unopened, but he claims to have been admitted as John W. Pierce. The books of the association show that John W. Pierce was admitted on Jan. 2, 1869, but we have a letter from the Clerk of the Supreme Court, stating that John W. Pierce of Montgomery County, Illinois, was admitted on Dec. 24, 1868. Mr. Pierce claims to be the person so admitted, and we have no doubt he is.

The name of Henry G. Schulte was found in the directories. There is a record of the admission of Henry J. Schulte on June 9, 1891, and Mr. Schulte produces a license and we are satisfied he was properly admitted and that the name in the directories was wrong.

The name of C. H. Pegler was found in the directory of 1898, published in May of that year, and he was admitted on June 22, 1898, and by mistake and oversight on the part of the committee his name was not stricken from the list of those not admitted. Committee on Grievances, by

FRANK ASBURY JOHNSON, Chairman.
E. M. ASHCRAFT, Secretary.
Chicago, June 20.

Henry J. Schulte was until recently a Justice of the Peace in Cook County. He holds a diploma from the Chicago College of Law, dated June 1, 1891, and also a license to practice law granted at Springfield eight days later. Mr. Schulte says he sent these facts in a letter to Attorney Johnson. He was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney under Mayor Washburne, and has just opened an office for the practice of law in Chicago.

The disbarment proceedings instituted recently by Attorney Hardy against Attorney Harry G. Phillips were practically nullified yesterday. Attorney Phillips denied all the allegations of the complainant. Judge Burke held that the form of the complaint was not sufficient, and the matter was passed indefinitely.

BAD CONDITION IN THE SOUTH.

Further Testimony Before the Industrial Commission—Evils That Befall That Section.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The Industrial commission today continued its investigation of the agricultural conditions of the South. J. Polk Brown, President of the Agricultural society of Georgia, the first witness, agreed with Mr. Barrett, who testified yesterday, that the condition of agriculture in the South was more depressed than it had ever been. The fault was not with the soil nor the climate, nor was it entirely with the tariff. One of the most prolific causes of the trouble was in the fact that cotton was practically the only crop. Another cause, he asserted, was that education was not sufficiently practical.

Mr. Brown dwelt on the presence of the negro as the special cause of the want of development of the South. He regarded him as retarding the industrious, moral, religious, social, and agricultural development of the section, and he felt that if he were absent a better class of labor would take his place.

The commission listened to a statement by P. H. Lovejoy, a merchant and planter of Hawkinsville, Ga. He spoke especially of the relations of the local merchants and the farmers. The merchants had not been prosperous for several years. They were compelled to make the majority of their sales on credit, and had to take mortgages upon the land of the farmers, or on their crops if they had no lands.

TRUST OFFICERS GOING EAST.

Will Inspect the Washburn-Moen Steel and Wire Plant at Worcester, Mass., Recently Purchased.

John W. Gates and John Lambert of the American Steel and Wire company, I. L. Ellwood, William Edenborn, and Attorney Max Pam left yesterday morning in the private car Wanderer over the Lake Shore road for Worcester, Mass., where a general inspection will be made of the Washburn-Moen steel and wire plant, which was acquired some time ago by the American company. The party will then go to New York City and attend the regular monthly meeting of the Federal Steel company on Friday next. Secretary C. S. Roberts said: "There is nothing whatever in the reports that the American Steel and Wire company intends giving up its New Jersey charter. The company has been carefully incorporated by the best legal talent obtainable, and nothing could be gained by a change. The combining of the interests has had a beneficial effect upon the trade. While there has been an advance of the finished product the rise is not anywhere near the increased cost of the crude material. Better wages, too, are paid."

GORDON WANTS LOSSES BACK.

Sues to Recover $1,200 Alleged to Have Been Won from Him at the Manila Club.

Jacob Gordon filed a suit yesterday in the Superior Court to recover $1,200 alleged to have been lost by him while playing poker at the Manila club, 125 Dearborn street. Complainant says he played thirty or forty times from January last till a few days ago. Then, he says, he went to his home at Taylor street and Center avenue and when he told his wife of his losses she went to the club and demanded a return of the money. It is said that the officials of the club referred her to Attorney R. E. Cantwell. She told him that her four children were starving and asked that the money her husband had lost she returned. The attorney, it is said, gave her $20. Then it was decided to bring the legal proceedings against the club, its attorney, and the owners of the building, who are named as Jennie Speed and Miss Henning. Attorney Cantwell says the complainants have no children and are well supplied with money, and the club intends to fight the suit.

NAVAL HERO IN COUNTY JAIL.

William E. Jones, Who Manned the Wheel of the Brooklyn Off Santiago, Serving a Sentence.

Racine, Wis., June 20.—William E. Jones, who has been in the United States navy for the last six years, and who manned the wheel of the cruiser Brooklyn in the engagement off Santiago, is in the county jail, where he will complete a thirty days' sentence unless pardoned by the Governor. Jones was arrested charged with carrying concealed weapons. He started out the other day to deliver a speech at the high school. The janitor encountered him before he had an opportunity to tell the pupils the story of the battle, and, remonstrating with him, said he would have to postpone his speech-making until some other time. Jones thereupon grew wrathy and the arrest followed.

Baroness de Bara Taken to Jail.

Baroness Fannie De Bara, convicted in the United States District Court of using the mails to defraud, was yesterday committed to jail at Wheaton for one year. Her husband, who was convicted on the same charges, will be taken to Detroit today to begin his sentence of three years.

HELD FOR MAIL THEFTS.

WAGON DRIVERS ACCUSED OF STEALING THOUSANDS OF LETTERS.

John Newman and Walter Porter Are Locked Up for Most Daring Robbery in Chicago Department's History—Porter Admits His Guilt—Checks for Over $20,000 Found in Prisoners' Room — Pilfered Sacks Found in Many Places—Held to Grand Jury.

In a tenement house at 260 Halsted street two drivers of United States mail wagons, John Newman and Walter Porter, were arrested yesterday charged with one of the boldest mail robberies in the history of the local postoffice. Behind the barred entrance to a rickety cubby-hole in the gable of the building were found mutilated mail pouches, hundreds of checks involving sums ranging as high as $20,000, thousands of letter, and looted packages—all stolen, the authorities say, during the transfer of postal matter between railway depots and substations.

Though the actual amount of money secured by the thefts is in the hundreds of dollars, more than 30,000 letters have been stolen and the loss to business-houses through delay and the destruction of letters and papers aggregate a sum for greater. Mail matter en route from Eastern to Western cities, from Chicago to Norway and countries on the continent, has been opened, searched, and destroyed.

Porter Makes a Confession.

The confession of Porter is now in the hands of Postoffice Inspector Stuart, who, with Inspectors Towlson and Farrell, made the capture. Both prisoners are in the County Jail, having been held to the grand jury by United States Commissioner Humphrey, Porter in bonds of $10,000 and Newman in the sum of $5,000.

The postal authorities of New York City, where both men served as wagon drivers until recently, have been notified and the record of the two men while there is being investigated. Inspector Stuart believes the robbery was fully planned some time ago.

"Pouches had been missed," said Inspector Porter, "and thorough investigation resulted in the conclusion that the guilty men were on the service who had access to the wagons. One mutilated pouch, emptied of its contents, was found in the river, another rifled sack turned up on the lake front, a third was found on the Illinois Central tracks, while the severed top of one had been thrown into a passing garbage wagon on Michigan avenue near Jackson boulevard. A mail bag was also found in the saloon, Sherman and Harrison streets. These men had taken a pouch out of the load at intervals, thrown it into the locker near the seat, dumped the contents into a sack when opportunity afforded, examined their steal at the Halsted street place, and, after tearing up the letters, carried the mutilated matter out of the house and threw it away."

Find Check for $20,000.

Having located the men they suspected Towlson and Farrell spent Monday in the Halsted street house. When the room was forced at 6 o'clock yesterday morning bits of torn envelopes were found scattered under the bed, a number of checks—one sent from Marcus Daly's bank at Anaconda and another drawn for $20,000—were taken from behind a small mirror, and other evidence had been concealed in the bedtick. When the find was made in the attic, Porter concluded to confess. Among the plunder recovered were 1,000 letters yet unopened, while hundreds of label slips, each representing a big bunch of letters, showed how extensive the robbery had been. In all about six pouches have disappeared.

Newman drove a wagon for the New York City postoffice for four years, having given up the place last month. His wife and two children are now in that city. Porter left New York three years ago after having served as wagon driver for almost five years. The transfer of mail matter is done under outside contract, Contractor Travis, who performs this work for the local postoffice, also controlling the privilege in other cities.

"One pouch netted the men but $10," said Inspector Stuart, "so the loss in dollars and cents is small. Business houses throughout the country have suffered great inconvenience and consequent loss, however, and for boldness the present robbery has seldom been equaled."

Joplin and the Mining Fields

of southwest Missouri are best reached via the Chicago and Alton railroad. Lowest rates and complete particulars at city ticket office, 101 Adams street.

Baby photographs—extra finish, 15 in 3 styles, $3. Stevens, studio McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Skin troubles, burns, eruptions, and pains are irritating. Grewe's Ointment cures them. Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

"Osceola," "Oneck," "Zuni."
E. & W.—All with rounded front.—E. & W.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.
7:39 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

USABLE	USABLE	BAD	USABLE
LAKE VIEW	CHICAGO AVE.	14TH ST.	HYDE PARK

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Wednesday, June 21.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain and Ireland closed mails for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Thursday via S. S. Umbria.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30, and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Boston, final close 12 p. m. today. Note—Mail offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 24, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 24, 2 a. m.

For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 24, 9 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

James A. Gamble & Co., 2-story brick warehouse, 537 to 577 W. 22d-st. $15,000

Junk Brewing company, 1-story frame residence and store, 500 Loomis-st. 2,500

A. C. Shank Brewing company, 4-story brick warehouse, 519-21 S. Clark-st. 10,000

A. W. Draper, 3-story brick apartments, 5467-69 Lexington-av. 15,000

Mrs. C. B. Boyd, 2-story brick store and flats, 1821 W. Indiana-st. 5,000

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Laurence A. Harkness, Eva J. Smith	24—21
Charles Johnson, Kate Ferer	24—22
John J. Hartnett, Mary A. Murphy	40—39
Jeremiah B. Leffel, Marie F. Robinson	29—28
John N. Niemann, Tillie Wagenknecht	23—22
Henry C. Faulkner, Georgia M. De Baptiste	24—26
Herman R. Kiesling, Ida M. Jacobsen	21—20
Jan Maniesk, Rozalia Sabona	30—26
Samuel A. Margaret O'Keefe	30—30
Thor Brodel, Marie Ulrich	24—22
John C. Speckien, Emma G. Miller	23—22
Otto Rilling, Sallie Mueller	29—28
Frank J. Smith, Nora Lavery	29—28
Charles S. Smith, Decatur, Ill., Fannie D. Sweet	35—22
Louis Hynning, Martha Lund	25—27
Fred W. Dudley, Dora Kruse	27—24
Dominyk Ferenc, Augusta Prega	37—36
Amos Blackwell, Violet Neetley	27—16
George Bowman, Mary White	21—19
William C. Schwaegerman, Mabel L. Johns	27—16
Richard A. Smith, Sophia Jukes	42—40
John W. Weise, Anna Griesbach	26—24
Christ Dahm, Gertrude Breggenser	30—34
William T. Resenor, Margaret Boyd	21—18
Thomas F. Drews, Decatur, Ill., Fannette B. Hutchinson, same	36—31
Edward F. Christin, Helen L. Russell	27—25
George L. Beach, Margaret G. Meaney	40—36
Horatio N. Weller, Fanny E. McMahon	30—23

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Clarence H. Mowry, Estella E. Wing	29—18
J. Carver Strong, Sabie A. Clark	29—26
John O'Leary, Margaret Colbert	27—23
Roscoe C. Phillips, Martha R. Champlin	23—23
Thomas J. Houston, Annie McCormick	29—23
George S. Hunt, Jessie Holmes	45—38
John Carlson, Inga Hoff	27—27
Murdock Campbell, Mary H. Currie	27—27
Frank J. Haggerty, Aurora, Ill., Lucy Mc. Donald	30—31
John P. Carney, Rose E. Daley	31—26
John Lanagan, Kate Haffron	30—36
Andrew K. Wilson, Constance B. Dooling, Boston, Mass.	29—21
John W. Wretburg, Emily F. Boss	23—22
Fred Norcross, Alice Wreen	27—18
Andrew Lang, Mary Soller	26—18
Thomas J. Walsh, Catherine Gleason	21—18
Harry T. Grounds, Emily P. Wilkes	21—22
Edwin M. Standish, Adelia L. Harris	30—36
Harry J. Winkler, Christine W. Arsson	23—26
Ernest J. Morency, Ella Nicolo	28—20
Gustave B. Kell, Margaret Byrne	24—20
Ernest Schnulle, Olga Yesse	23—20
Henry F. Stecker, Clara E. Debus	24—23
John Goodfellow, Maggie Thane	43—32
Arthur B. Roer, Bertha Rueske	25—21
Clarence C. Warder, Mary J. Strong	27—24
Constantine D. Lange, Martha Fobsmann	20—17
Daniel J. Keenan, Rose A. McNally	24—24
Ossan E. Weig, Elzenr M. Ellithrope	27—26
John Valence, Annie Kasper	21—21
Charles Kent, Maria Williams	30—30
John Sloof, Mary Cavanaugh	35—36
John Plak, Annie Stepanek	23—20
Peter Ellengen, Lizzie Kreschel	25—24
Charles Gross Jr., Lizzie Haro	27—21
Charles F. Knoepel, Flora Neemann	21—26
James G. Nolan, Delia Kelly	25—24
Frank Grill, Mary Kuchor	22—20
Lola G. Johnson, Ulla W. Hamilton	35—31
Thomas F. Hennessy, Lizzie A. Farrell	30—31
Iver H. Segalla, Osborne, Neb., Freda Rothschela	21—18
George Pettijohn, Laura Rexford	26—26
Joseph Janush, Mary Drewaka	43—19
Arthur J. Leland, Madge Anderson	27—23
Edward H. F. George, Ann M. Johnston	25—23
John Smith, Margaret Joyce	30—30
John O. Sofstrom, Lida M. Silberstrom	26—
Nathaniel G. Hawley, Ida E. Nadler	28—24
Edward J. McGeeney, Mary A. Roth	42—38
Redmond J. Egar, Julia A. Swinton	27—22
William H. Hutchinson, Henrieta L. Vickroy	33—28
Benjamin S. Doud, Manning,

The Tribune.

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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.
Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899.

Our Annual Sacrifice.

In his farewell address at Washington University, St. Louis, Professor Johnson stated that consumption, diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fever are caused by preventable infection, and therefore more than 350,000 people in the United States alone are sacrificed to ignorance, indifference, incompetence, or to all combined. In the case of consumption, pneumonia, and diphtheria the drying of expectorations in street and railway cars, stores, factories, schools, hotels, and even in our legislative chambers has hitherto been a fertile source of contagion.

Clothes and Deformity.

The Philadelphia Medical Record asks, "Why should we not always look to our army and navy medical service for important scientific communications? The opportunities for work in many of the army posts, if proper encouragement be given, are great. In the newly acquired districts in the Antilles and in the Philippines these opportunities will be considerably extended." The malarial parasite was discovered by Laveran, a French army surgeon, while Ross, a British army surgeon, recognized that the mosquito is an intermediate and plays an important part in carrying disease.

A Famous Cricketer.

In a pamphlet recently published entitled "Growing Children; Their Clothes and Deformity," Dr. Noble Smith calls attention to the fact that bodily deformity is frequent in young people. This he claims is due to the practice of making clothes so that the space between the armpits is the same in front as behind, thus forcing the arms into a position which leads to roundness of the back and depression of the chest. He emphasizes the importance of developing a high chest capacity, and recommends the use of the belt rather than of braces to suspend the trousers. The pamphlet is of use to parents and guardians.

Where Veils Are Needed.

Dr. Grace is probably the best known physician in England at the present day, not, however, because of his medical learning, but because, though 51 years of age, he is Captain of the cricket eleven of England against Australia. The quickness of eye and precision of action that go to make up the first-class cricketer are rarely met with over 35 years of age. Dr. Grace attributes the extraordinary prolongation of his youth to his having always lived in accordance with the simple rules of health the medical profession has taught him. They seem after all more efficacious than the hypodermic injection of Missouri "goat-juice."

The Ten Commandments of Apollo.

It is not in the name of nymphs but in the name of nicotine that the new art league will discover the most offenses against morals and art. Some of the advertisements of tobacco and anti-tobacco are more calculated to corrupt morals than a whole lake full of nymphs. Morality is not a matter of clothes. Even the most stolid observer gets from a picture or a piece of statuary something of the thought that the creator puts into it. The creator of sign-board suggestiveness is not always actuated by art impulses. When these tobacco advertisements are not disgusting they are grotesque and ugly, and too often the familiar face of a famous President or philanthropist is contorted into some pink and white effigy and condemned to an everlasting smirk in the name of nicotine. If there are to be any veils needed let some of them be drawn over these enforced blushers.

Dr. Wagoner of Philadelphia enumerates what he terms the ten commandments of Apollo. They are directed to Apollo's handmaidens, the nurses of the sick and injured. The first commandment runs as follows: "Thou shalt keep thyself at all times clean, thy hands and the finger nails thereon; thy face and neck and the hair of thy head; thy teeth and mouth, so that the breath of thy nostrils shall be sweet. The coverings of thy body shall be plain and withal most clean. Thy raiment shall be wrought of such stuffs that dirt and stains may be presently discovered and the raiment forthwith changed for that which is pure. Thou shalt remember at all times that filth in the sight of Apollo is an abomination." The language, though quaint, is a good description of the latest teachings of antiseptic surgery as regards cleanliness. A nurse once said to Dr. Joseph Bell of Edinburg, the original of Sherlock Holmes, that the patient's friends expected her to be "a judicious blending of an angel, a horse, and a steam crane." No such extravagant demands are made, however, by Dr. Wagoner's ten commandments.

DEATH OF NORMAN WILLIAMS.

The bar of Chicago and the public in general have every reason to regret the death of Norman Williams. He was a good citizen in the truest sense. In his law career his associates will bear witness to his honorable record and to the exceptional ability which he displayed as a counselor, for he rarely appeared in the courts, and it was for his advice that his services were most largely in demand. He was largely concerned in the upbuilding of the city, having been connected officially with many prominent commercial, banking, and industrial concerns. He was also in close sympathy with everything which makes for municipal growth in the higher things, and he has done much for Chicago on those lines which will be of permanent benefit. He was specially interested in art, literature, and historical pursuits, and as one of the trustees of the John Crerar Library did much to place that institution on its present solid footing. His tastes led him away from political life, but in everything which makes for the higher life of the city he was actively interested. Personally he had that rare charm of kindly, genial disposition which led him to take an interest in the welfare of individuals as well as of the community. As one has said of him: "He was a man of fine conscience and great sagacity, with the kindliest of dispositions." This is not exaggerated praise. His genial contact with men made him exceedingly popular and attracted to him a host of friends. In his death the city has lost a high-minded, Christian gentleman, and every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance a delightful comrade and stanch friend.

SHOULD GO TO THE CITY.

The more the proposition now before the Drainage board for leasing the Lockport water power is looked into the more extraordinary does any idea of accepting or even considering it appear. In the first place, the board has never advertised or taken proper measures for publishing the fact that it had a water power to sell, and the proposition in question is absolutely the only one which it has before it. Favorable action under those circumstances would, therefore, violate not only business sagacity but official integrity.

In the second place, the rumor that the Diamond Match company or any other known company is the real party in interest is unfounded, and this proposition is to be listed with that unsavory collection of schemes, the last of which was the 30-year telephone grant, which, like Melchisedec, are without father or mother. The brand of suspicion is thereby placed upon it. It is simply another scheme to secure something to sell out.

In the third place, the annual rental offered is in entire accord with the idea of a "scoop." It is nominally $5 per horsepower. But there is a "provision"—one of those mazy qualifications characteristic of corporate deals with the public—whereby, instead of having a definite appraisal when the time comes, one-half this rental is to be remitted, in return for the plant at the end of the fifty-year lease. The actual proposed rental is therefore some undefined amount between $2.50 and $5 per horse-power. The contrast between these figures and $25, the price paid in Buffalo for power from the Niagara plant, does not require comment.

In the fourth place, the proximity of this power to Chicago fixes the public lighting of the city as its distinctive use, since that would utilize it at night when most other demands would cease or be reduced. The city now supplies above 2,900 arc lights, rents about 600, besides planning for 1,200 more, and still pays over $400,000 a year for gas. If this power were devoted to the lighting of the city by electricity, its entire capacity could in the future be utilized at night in the supply of electric light. Then there are the sewage pumps at Thirty-ninth street and at Lawrence avenue, the general water plant, all of which must be operated by the city and make their heaviest demands during the day. With these adequate, balanced, and increasing municipal demands for power, the disposal to a private company of this right which is now a public asset would contradict any idea of business economy.

In view of the long time which has already been allowed to go silently to waste without any special action in the matter, the plea that any other course than leasing to a private company would entail a delay until new powers could be secured from another Legislature by the board or by the city, has the air of special pleading in the interest of a particular proposal.

That any favorable action will be taken on the pending proposition seems quite impossible; and in the meantime the institution by the City Council of proper inquiries concerning the city's interests in the matter and means for securing them will be much in point.

GENERAL WOOD'S HOPEFUL VIEW.

General Wood's sanguine faith in the future of Cuba is not surprising when seen in the light of his own achievements at Santiago. The ex-Colonel of the Rough Riders has done more to realize his enthusiastic faith in Cuba than any other one man. In less than a year he has transformed the worst pest hole of Spanish Cuba into a clean and attractive city, with the smallest death rate known in its history, and with an effective and orderly government. His peaceful achievements since the war have been no less distinguished than Governor Roosevelt's.

If all the executive officers in Cuba were like General Wood there would be no doubt about permanent peace and prosperity in the island. His account of how he got the Santiago contingent of the Cuban army to lay down arms is typical of the man and of the people with whom he had to deal. He decreed that no food or work should be given to any Cuban soldier bearing arms. Happily he was able also to carry out the converse of this decree—that food and work would be given those who did disarm. By coupling justice with firmness he won the confidence of Cubans and Spaniards alike. The effectiveness and tact with which he acted are well typified in his story of the one disgruntled soldier who tried to raise an insurrection and could not get a recruit, but was glad at last to go to work on the roads at a dollar a day like the rest.

Probably General Wood is more optimistic concerning the rest of Cuba than the real conditions warrant. His statement that he had just traveled 800 miles through the island without once being asked for aid does not prove that the destitution caused by the war is all a thing of the past. The Cubans have never been beggars. When thousands were dying in the streets and trenches under Weyler's brutal régime they suffered in silence. This peculiar Cuban trait probably still hides a good deal of destitution.

As General Wood says, the chief wants of the Cuban people are employment and schools. Both wants seem to be receiving intelligent attention on the part of the military government. The old municipal churches are everywhere being turned into schoolhouses. We have opened 300 schools for them in Santiago Province since the war closed. The temporary lack of work is being supplied to a considerable extent by putting the idle men at the task of making good roads. With the $15,000,000 of customs duties collected during the year a large amount of public work can be accomplished, and the wealth of the island will thus be turned into permanent improvements instead of going into the pockets of corrupt Spanish officials.

If the American authorities do not make the mistake of meddling needlessly with the manners and amusements of the people and if the Cubans continue to ignore the few self-seeking agitators among them, their future is indeed bright. But one cannot fail to note that General Wood agrees with every other intelligent man who has examined the Cuban situation in believing that the Cubans are not yet fit for self-government, and that Cuba's ultimate safety and prosperity will be found in annexation to the United States.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY FIGHTERS.

When Major Bubb and his First Battalion of the Fourth Infantry cut their way out of the Filipino ambuscade on Monday they added a brilliant chapter to the history of the campaign. Chicagoans have not forgotten the Fourth since its departure from Fort Sheridan. The battle south of Imus is not the first in which Colonel Hall's boys have distinguished themselves, but it is the most heroic episode in which they have played the leading rôle.

The tremendous odds against which Major Bubb's battalion fought make the encounter comparable to the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. The 300 in this case suffered less severely, but their bravery and coolness showed the presence of the same heroic qualities. The circumstances were enough to unnerve the steadiest. The battalion had been sent from Imus to Das Marinas. The Alcalde of the latter town had formally surrendered to the Americans. The insurgents allowed this handful of men to go six miles from Imus before they closed in and revealed the ambuscade that had been planned. Surrounded by 2,000 armed Filipinos, these 300 men held their ground and fought their way back inch by inch for three hours, until they reached a place where General Wheaton and the rest of the Fourth came to their assistance. It is not strange that this General pays a warm tribute to the heroes of the Fourth, telegraphing that they "acted gallantly and with the courage and coolness of veterans."

The plan of the Filipinos appears to have been to wipe out the small body of Americans thus lured between two parallel columns of insurgents. After that they intended to make a concerted attack upon the American position at Imus. General Wheaton declares that the marvelous courage and fighting powers of the men of the Fourth "averted a contemplated attack on Imus by the entire Filipino army in the south." The loss to the Americans is reported at five killed and twenty-three wounded, while the Filipinos left 100 dead on the field.

The treachery of the Filipinos is one of the most serious obstacles which the Americans have to encounter. The peaceable and hostile natives are mingled, and are indistinguishable until the latter begin firing from their houses upon the troops. One result of the attack of Monday is to discredit General Otis' reiterated prediction that there would be no more aggressive fighting by the insurgents south of Manila. It is evident that the southern resistance was not broken at the Zapote River and that there is more hard fighting ahead. When 300 determined men can hold back 2,000 rebels there can be no doubt of the power of the American forces to maintain their ground, but it is no less evident that the insurrection cannot be subdued at the present rate of progress. A much larger force is needed in order to strike crushing blows and convince the insurgents once for all that their only hope is in unconditional surrender.

THE INIQUITY OF INK.

An article in the last number of Literature calls attention to "a literary bacillus rife among us that should command the attention of bacteriologists." He is otherwise known as a "literary hack" or "unauthorized biographer," who chooses to invade the privacy of public men and make literary material of gossip gathered from unreliable sources. The latest victim of this offensive germ is the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Choate, whose witticisms some misguided individual has collected into a volume, which he flippantly styles "Joe Choate's Jest Book." Mr. Choate has succeeded in suppressing the book, but he is not the only victim. Mr. Kipling suffered through an unauthorized volume called "A Ken of Kipling," and the editors of the Critic have been still more injured by having a series of nine papers said to be on Thackeray's contributions to Punch imposed upon them, and to which they gave prominence in their pages, thereby subjecting themselves to some scathing criticism on the part of Punch.

The author of this article in Literature reminds the reader that "in all the professions save that of letters something in the nature of a license is required before followers are allowed to practice," and that "ink is a great deal more dangerous to the public welfare than drugs, and in the hands of an irresponsible person can do more widespread harm than an equal amount of cyanide of mercury." He therefore suggests that, for the protection of the public, writers be required to take out licenses before being permitted to practice their art.

It was supposed that publishers acted as a sort of tribunal in these matters, and stood guarantee to the public for the authenticity of their wares. But if they too are liable to be deceived, then there is no way out of it but to demand the license, though in this case, as in other matters, the thing might adjust itself; a discovery of adulteration or misrepresentation would be promptly dealt with on the part of the public.

TRUSTS MADE EASY.

Delaware has entered into close rivalry with New Jersey as a favorite place for the incubating of trusts. The Corporation Trust company of Delaware has issued a circular setting forth the attractions of that State in this line, and they are many. Under the general corporation law recently adopted, and which is based upon the New Jersey law, with additions and modern improvements, any three persons may organize a corporation for any business except banking. Its existence may be perpetual or limited and it may deal in real or personal property to any amount. It need not have more than $2,000 of authorized capital stock, and only half of this need be subscribed for, and the amount of capital stock which it may issue is unlimited. It may conduct business anywhere in the world. It may begin business before any sum is paid in. It may have different classes of stocks, with different privileges. It may consolidate with other corporations and own and vote upon their stock, and the authority of the directors to increase the amount of indebtedness is unlimited. The new law is kindness itself.

This is not all. The original incorporation fee is about three-fourths of that in New Jersey and the annual tax only one-half—because "Delaware is such a little State and does not need much revenue." The stockholders and directors may meet where they please and need never meet in Delaware. The stock and transfer books may be kept anywhere and directors need not fear that "intermeddlers" will examine the books. "Stock may be issued in compensation for services rendered," which is not the case in New Jersey, "and in the absence of fraud in the transaction the judgment of the directors as to the value of such services is conclusive." The annual report of the corporation is not required to give secret or confidential information, nor need the certificate show or public record be in any way made of the amount of stock subscribed to by any incorporator.

New Jersey has for a long time offered superior attractions to those contemplating the organization of a trust, but they pale when compared with those offered by Delaware. It may confidently be anticipated that trusts will now grow and multiply and emerge from Dover in swarms, spreading over the country in all directions. Under the Delaware law nothing is too little to start a trust. Wherever three people can raise a thousand dollars they will be given a certificate and can begin their work. They need not go to Delaware for it or have anything to do with Delaware. All they will have to do is to apply to the Corporation Trust company of Delaware, which is the agent and trustee of corporations organized under the new law, and "all communications to us are confidential." They ought to be. Delaware has solved the problem of the trust made easy. They are made while you wait.

MARCHAND AT CLOSE RANGE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Truth recently took dinner with Major Marchand, the Fashoda explorer, over whom the French people went wild for a day. His description of the Frenchman is sufficiently sympathetic to give a better idea of his character than could be gained from the news dispatches. Marchand is the son of a carpenter. His father has recently been given the humble office of a government tobacco shop in his native village. The chief pecuniary reward Major Marchand received for his African exploit was the academy prize of $3,000. This is small when compared with Kitchener's $150,000. But Kitchener kept Fashoda and the rest of the Egyptian Soudan, while Marchand, in bitterness of spirit, hauled down the Mahdi flag that Jackson Bey had given him, and came home as he was ordered.

Major Marchand is represented to be gentleness itself when he lays aside his military character. One thing that must be remembered to his credit is the fact that he and his men killed no animals except those they needed for food. In this he showed himself superior to the Anglo-Saxon slaughterer of big game. But in his treatment of natives he was less of a model. The Marchand mission was in need of pack mules for its forced marches across Africa to Fashoda, so it seized natives and made them carry the loads. When there were no men available, women were forced into the service and made to carry heavy loads on their heads. Their love for civilization was probably not increased by the process.

The French commander still thinks he could have secured aid from the Abyssinians sufficient to hold Fashoda and save a slice of the Nile country for France. He seems unable to take in the larger question of the relative strength of Great Britain and France. In this his peasant training is apparent, but he is a thoughtful and intelligent man. His face shows the habit of mental concentration. His bitterness over the loss of Fashoda is partly the result of his knowledge of the barrenness of the great central expanse which has fallen to the lot of France in the partition of the Soudan. He says the flowers are not equal to the flora of his own village roadsides. He speaks of west Africa and most of central Africa as being uninhabitable for white men. The African fog lasts the best part of the year. It is like a steam bath. The hot, dry season is the least unhealthful. He has no faith in the cape to Cairo railroad scheme of Cecil Rhodes, believing both the climate and the natives would render it dangerous to travel on it.

The chief value of Major Marchand's testimony is on the value of the French Soudan. He speaks as an expert, and if his conclusions are correct it is evident that Great Britain got the lion's share of north Africa even more emphatically than was supposed.

GERMAN INDEMNITY IN SAMOA.

Americans cannot look with sympathy upon Secretary von Bülow's announcement before the Reichstag that Germany will demand indemnity from England and the United States for German property destroyed in the Samoan insurrection. Why should Germany receive indemnity any more than the other powers? If any damages are to be paid they might logically be expected to go the other way about. The German Consul at Apia was the leader in the disturbances, and it was due to him more than to any other one man that the Mataafa rebels attacked the city. At best there are two sides to the misunderstanding, but the German Foreign Minister's position makes it a jughandle affair.

Von Bülow makes some dogmatic assertions as to what Germany is entitled to, and he bases these upon the "principle of unanimity." Germany has held from the first that the unanimity of the three treaty powers was demanded by the treaty of Berlin, and that the refusal of the Germans to consent to Chief Justice Chamberlain's decision in favor of Malietoa Tanus invalidated the appointment of that King. Acting upon this theory Herr Rose undertook to create a King of his own and incited Mataafa to take up arms for the Samoan throne. The German Foreign office has upheld the contention that such an act was justified on the principle of unanimity, and it now talks of indemnity. A reference to the text of the Berlin treaty will show that Germany is wrong in this contention.

Instead of requiring the unanimous consent of the three signatory powers to validate any decision of the Chief Justice, the treaty makes the Chief Justice the umpire in any disagreement between the powers themselves. The intention was to make him an arbiter, and not a mere recorder of their unanimous will. He does not hold his office subject to the unanimous good will of the powers. If he is unsatisfactory to one power and satisfactory to two, he stays; if he is unsatisfactory to two and satisfactory to one, he goes. Before Minister von Bülow makes any demands for indemnity he would do well to read section 3 of article III. of the treaty, which he has evidently forgotten or overlooked. It reads as follows:

> In case either of the four governments [the fourth is the Samoan government] shall at any time have cause of complaint against the Chief Justice for any misconduct in office, such complaints shall be presented to the authority which nominated him; and if in the judgment of such authority there is sufficient cause for his removal he shall be removed. If the majority of the three treaty powers so request, he shall be removed.

Here is a plain and direct assertion of the majority principle, which Germany has ignored throughout. The treaty does demand unanimity on half a dozen points, but these are distinctly specified. Unanimous acceptance of the Chief Justice's rulings is not one of these. The recent trouble grew out of Chief Jusice Chamberlain's decision in favor of Malietoa Tanus. His jurisdiction in this case is specifically set forth in article III., section 6:

> In case any question shall hereafter arise in Samoa respecting the rightful appointment and election of Kings or any other chief claiming authority over the islands, or respecting the validity of the powers which the King or any chief may claim in the exercise of his office, such question shall not lead to war, but shall be presented for decision to the Chief Justice of Samoa, who shall decide it in writing conformably to the provisions of this act and to the laws and customs of Samoa not in conflict therewith, and the signatory governments will accept and abide by such decision.

To this agreement Germany affixed its official seal, along with the other powers. It agreed to the appointment of Judge Chamberlain and to the provision that his decrees should be legal and binding until a majority of the three powers asked for his removal. If it wished to impeach his decision as to the kingship the way to do so was to get the support of one of the other signatories and have him removed. But, being in a minority of one, Germany had no right to defy the decision, as Consul Rose did, nor has it any valid basis for indemnity. The Berlin authorities should study the text of the Berlin convention more carefully.

HERE and there may be found a timid fellow-citizen who ventures to wonder if it would be lese majesty to entertain the idea that possibly General Otis himself is lacking in that comprehensive grasp, etc.

UNCLE SAM is finding it even harder to pay off the Cuban soldiers than to stand off the Filipinos.

REGARDED simply from a business point of view there seems to be a lot of money in the Joe Leiter system of extinguishing fires.

THE evidence appears to leave no doubt that Tod Sloan did it.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Unbiased Opinion.

The spare, vinegary-faced spinster looked with coldly critical eyes at the nymphs disporting in the fountain on the lake front.

"Well, they look as if they needed the washing," was all she said.

The Man with the Lawnmower.

[With suitable explanations to Edward Markham.]

Bowed by the meanness of the act he leans
Upon the handle, gazes on the ground,
With empty stomach—'tis but 5 a. m.—
And on his back naught but an undershirt.
Who made him dead to other people's rights,
A thing that cares not how much woe he makes,
Stolid and selfish brother to the ox?
His is the hand that shoves that thing along
Whose loud, infernal racket breaks the sleep!
Is this Thing, made in likeness of a man,
To have dominion o'er the neighborhood;
To end the tired dreamer's morning nap;
And shall no victim have the right to shoot him?
Is this the Dream of all the ages past,
For whose sake bends the spacious firmament?
Down all the block to ice-remotest house
There is no dread so terrible as this—
More potent to o'erwhelm the soul with wrath,
More filled with portent of a day's unrest—
More fraught with emphasized profanity!

O masters, lords, and Aldermen, give ear!
How will ye deal out justice to this Man?
How answer when some gaunt, long-suffering wretch
Whose slumbers he has murdered craves the right
To punch his head off and once more bring peace
To a distracted neighborhood? Ye men—
Ye men who rule the town, 'tis up to you!

Anxious to Have the Chance.

Aggie—"Harry, dear, I don't believe you love me as well as you once did!"

Harry (pale but resolute)—"Aggie, darling, you give me so little opportunity between ice creams to prove my devotion!"

Road Civilities.

The man on the yellow bicycle swerved hurriedly to one side to get out of the way of a buggy and ran into the curbstone, to the serious disfigurement of his front wheel.

"You will pardon me," jeered the man in the buggy, stopping to look at the wreck, "if I call that a mighty poor turn out."

With a Grievance.

"I appreciate the kind and even flattering manner in which you reviewed my book in your paper this morning, but in the headline over the article you did me great injustice."

"I am exceedingly sorry for that, madam. In what way?"

"You said I was a 'master of style'."

Long-Delayed Vengeance.

"James," the old man said, feebly, "will you cut my hair? It's getting too long."

"At last!" exclaimed the patriarch's eldest son, under his breath.

And the haircut he gave his aged father was a job of masterly haggling that had within it the concentrated revenge for dozens of compulsory shearings inflicted by the paternal hand a third of a century before.

HORSELESS PARAGRAPHS.

There is an automobile show in progress in London. A bad roads exposition with an automobile show on the side would be a good thing in this country.—Minneapolis Times.

A word of one syllable, to which no etymological objection can be made, is wanted as a name for the new vehicles automatically propelled by electricity.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Automobile or ought not to mobile seems to be the question at issue between the South Park Commissioners of Chicago and the owners of several hundred power propelled vehicles.—St. Louis Republic.

In a few years the South Park board of Chicago will not allow a horse to be driven on the boulevards under their control for the reason it might frighten the automobiles.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

The automobile wagons thus far built have been, in many respects, reproductions of wagons and carriages intended to be pulled by horses; but in more experience we feel confident that wide departures will be made from this old type.—Boston Herald.

The Chicago officials appear to be thinking seriously of keeping automobiles out of the parks, because they may frighten horses. They fail to recognize that the more automobiles there are the fewer horses there will be to frighten.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

There's a great fight on in Chicago as to whether automobiles shall be allowed to run in the public parks. The park commissioners are against the automobiles, and the public generally are for them. So we reckon the automobiles will win.—Boston Herald.

The Chicago park commissioners have denied the automobile right of way over the boulevards, because they frighten horses, which recalls the objection once nearly fatal to a projected English railroad that it might run over and destroy cattle. Progress does not long halt in respect of trifles, and the automobile will soon have its rights at Chicago as elsewhere.—Portland Oregonian.

Present appearances indicate that the automobile will likewise prove a practical road vehicle, adapted for purposes of business and recreation. If this is shown to be the case, the men who hold the reins over steeds of flesh and blood will ultimately have to make the same concessions which they are forced to grant to the bicycle. This is an age in which innovations soon become familiar, even to the most conservative.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

PERSONALS.

Congressman Bingham of Pennsylvania is reported the handsomest man in Congress.

"Oom" Paul Kruger understands English, but always insists upon employing an interpreter.

Mrs. Asquith, who was Margot Tennant, has excited comment in England by playing golf without a hat.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler as President of California State University will get $10,000 a year. President Eliot of Harvard University has to work two years for that.

The Rev. Dr. T. L. Flood, the retiring editor of the Chautauquan, says: "The hardest thing I had to learn as an editor was to say No in a kind, whole hearted, firm way."

Secretary of State John Hay has secured a renewal of the copyright of his "Pike County Ballads," in order to prevent an issue in popular form by unauthorized publishers.

Colonel D. B. Henderson, it is related, was a student at the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, and left that school in 1861 to go to the war at the head of a company of Fayette County boys.

Cable dispatches a week ago said that the English publishers of "Joe Choate's Jest Book" had suppressed the issue at the request of Ambassador Choate. It is now learned that Mr. Choate bought the entire edition of 5,000 copies for $4,000.

Kipling's Possible Fate.

If Rudyard Kipling does not look out Mr. W. S. Gilbert will be describing him some day as
That somewhat religious,
Extremely litigious,
Sue-for-his-rights young man.
—Boston Globe.

Musical Criticism.

The new song, "I Cannot Sing When I Am Sad," sounds like a Pawnee Indian charged full of wood alcohol and other counter irritants.—Minneapolis Journal.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

Major Marchand's Father.

THEY EXCUSE THE "WORKINGMAN'S SON."—The indiscreet speeches of Major Marchand on the ground that he is the son of a workingman and not used to the manners of polite society. Meanwhile the famous soldier has gone to visit his father in the little village of Thoissey in Burgundy. The old man, now in his 59th year, no longer works at his trade as a carpenter. The government, which maintains a monopoly of the retail tobacco business, has given him a little cigar store in the village, which brings him in an income of $280 a year. The soldier's sister, Constance, keeps house for her father. One of his brothers is a government clerk and the other is preparing to enter the navy. The villagers are proud of their most distinguished citizen, but his father takes it all as a matter of course. He is not surprised at the honors which are heaped upon his son, for he always knew he was destined to be a great man.

RECOGNIZED HIS OWN TABLECLOTH.—The head of one of the largest dry goods houses in Chicago noticed one day recently in passing through his linen department, a particularly beautiful table-cloth. He stopped to admire the texture of the linen and remarked to the clerk in charge of the counter that the cloth seemed to him the handsomest they had ever had in stock. Next day he noticed that the beautiful cloth was not in the showcase and was told by the clerk that it had been sold. On the evening of the same day he dined at the house of a friend, who is prominent in social affairs. Passing through the linen department on the third morning he saw the splendid tablecloth again hanging in the showcase. "I thought that cloth was sold," he said to the clerk. "It was, sir, but it was returned this morning as not satisfactory." "I am surprised at that," was the answer, "for I dined off that cloth last night and heard no fault found with it."

William F. Harnden, the First Expressman.

ORIGIN OF THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.—The formation of the United Forwarding company, which is to compete with the older express companies, marks the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the express business. Its originator was William F. Harnden of Boston, who on March 4, 1839, made his first trip from Boston to New York, delivering a few bundles of books and some banknotes for Boston brokers. Mr. Harnden made four trips a week, and made himself particularly useful to the press, as he brought information from distant points quicker than it was forwarded by the mails. A year later Alvan Adams started a competing line, which has since developed into the great Adams Express company. The first express line west of Buffalo was established by Wells in 1845. It was the foundation of the Wells-Fargo express lines. In 1853 the United States Express company was formed, and in 1855 the American Express company came into existence.

INCORPORATE A DOG'S CEMETERY.—Paris has eclipsed the financiers of Wall street in the formation of new and peculiar trusts. The latest enterprise in which the French public is asked to take stock is "The Dog's Cemetery association," with an authorized capital of $70,000. The bill boards of Paris have been decorated for the last few weeks with the prospectus of the company, setting forth the large profits which are expected, and soliciting subscriptions to the stock.

James Miller.

MAN WHO WHIPPED THE PRINCE OF WALES.—James Miller, proprietor of a pottery at Oakland, Cal., boasts that he is the only man who ever gave Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, a first-class thrashing. It happened when Mr. Miller was a small boy, visiting his uncle in the little Scotch Town of Porto Bello. Young Miller was out riding on a donkey, and meeting the youthful Prince declined to give him as much of the road as he desired. Albert Edward seized Miller by the leg and pulled him from his donkey. Then the potter's boy landed a left swing on the royal nose and followed it up with other blows, which might have resulted in a knockout had not the horrified tutor of the Prince rushed up and separated the combatants. The fight made the Prince Miller's friend for life. On one occasion, hearing that Miller was in financial difficulties, the Prince sent him a check for a handsome amount in memory of their first meeting.

Albon Chase Hodgson.

INVOLVED IN THE SCHLEY-SAMPSON CONTROVERSY.—Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, who is one of the latest officers to become involved in the Schley-Sampson controversy, is a native of Georgia. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1875, and served for the next two years in the Asiatic squadron. Since graduation he has served four terms at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He spent 1888-'90 on the Pinta at Sitka, Alaska. In April, 1898, he was relieved from duty at the Naval Academy to serve on the Brooklyn, Admiral Schley's flagship. It was while engaged on this service that he had the famous conversation with Admiral Schley, around which the dispute between the friends of the two commanders now centers.

INDORSED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.—There will doubtless be a great rush at the haberdashers' when it is learned that the Prince of Wales has set the stamp of his approval upon the flag neckties which are one of the novelties of the summer. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes are both made up into ties, but more popular than either is a combination of the two, which shows the colors of England and the United States entwined, and is called the "alliance tie." Though the colors are too bright for wear with frock coats, the new fancy is finding favor with bicycle riders and others who are going away for a week's outing. Albert Edward has ordered several dozen of the new ties for use in the country.

Patriotic Neckties.

PROPER FOOD FOR HOT WEATHER.—Substitute fish, poultry, and cold meats for roast beef and other heat producing dishes. Make salads of everything which can be adapted to the purpose. Lettuce, bean, and asparagus salads are especially recommended. For dessert fruit salads are the proper thing. Strawberries with shredded pineapple, ripe currants, with raspberries, and sliced apricots with cherries are good combinations. After a long bicycle ride or other exertion a cup of hot, clear broth is the best restorative.

HOW TO BE COOL, THOUGH FASHIONABLE.—In London, where a silk hat is almost necessary to respectability, an invention has just been put on the market which will be hailed with joy by men in this country who would like to combine the wearing of a silk hat in hot weather with any degree of comfort. The upper part of the improved silk hat is lined with felt. Half way down the hat and cutting off the upper portion from the lower is a gauze netting which opens like a door. With each hat is provided a supply of seaweed or other vegetable material, which, when the hat is not in use, is to be kept in the refrigerator. Before the owner of the hat puts it on he puts the icy vegetables in the upper portion and closes the gauze door. He is thus able to spend several hours in the sun without discomfort.

Silk Hat for Hot Weather.

ENGLISH SPOKEN BY ONE-TWELFTH THE INHABITANTS OF THE EARTH.—The population of the earth is approximately 1,452,000,000. Of this number six-sevenths speak one of the ten leading languages of the world. Chinese, in its many modifications, is spoken by the greatest number, 302 millions of people, more than one-fifth of all the earth's inhabitants. The different dialects of India are the mother tongue of 286,000,000. The many dialects which are grouped under the adjective "African" are spoken by 210,000,000. Of the civilized tongues of the work English is the language of 116,000,000, Russian of 85,000,000, German of 80,000,000, French of 52,000,000, Spanish of 44,000,000, Japanese of 40,000,000, and Italian of 34,000,000. None of the other languages is spoken by as many as 33,000,000 people. The picture is from Pearson's Magazine.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE PROPORTION OF PERSONS SPEAKING THE CHIEF LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

ENGLISH REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—In view of possible hostilities with the Boers the English are now taking stock of their equipment in the way of military forces. In the British regular army are 230,000 trained soldiers, and there is a movement on foot to increase this number by removing the restriction which fixes

YOUNGEST VOLUNTEER IN BRITISH ARMY.

25 years as the oldest age at which a man may enlist. The annual register of the volunteer corps, recently published, shows a total of over 230,000 men in the ranks out of an authorized strength of 260,000. Of the volunteer corps 98 per cent are reported as ready for active duty. The total yearly cost of maintaining this large reserve army is $3,000,000. The picture shows James Ewen McNeil, 8 years old, a member of the band of the Cameron Highlanders, and the youngest volunteer in the British army.

PEACE OR PIECES.

Emperor William may some day conclude that arbitration is a good thing.—Cleveland Leader.

The peace congress has submitted the matter of arbitration to the arbitrament of Emperor William.—Detroit Free Press.

"Peace at The Hague," is an encouraging headline in an Eastern paper. Peace is there, all right, but there doesn't appear much chance of its being made permanent anywhere else.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Deficiencies, if not actual bankruptcies, are doing more to promote disarmament than the conference at The Hague. Three European governments are facing heavy deficiencies, and four more are head-over-heels in debt.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

In the peace conference the representatives of the German Emperor are opposed to the theory and practice of arbitration. In this they are simply following the teachings of Bismarck, who believed in the sword and the divine right of Kings.—Ohio State Journal.

It is generally understood that our delegates have proposed a scheme for a Supreme Court of the world. Each nation is to appoint one member and hereafter nations are to be tried instead of private parties. Suppose, for instance, after this simple little scheme is started, Germany says my case is different. I won't go before the tribunal. Just where is Seth Low and his tribunal? Does anybody but a college professor think for a moment that the whole world will go to war with Germany in order to enforce the decree of this high-mucky-muck tribunal? It is too absurd.—Waukegan Sun.

Speculating Statesmen.

The stock market is weak, irregular, spotty. Some say it has that tired feeling. In part this may be accounted for. Congress is not in session, and the statesmen, the sure thing players who make our laws, are not in the street. Ask Steve White, the Deacon, if Congressmen buy and sell on a margin. Ask him how many Senators and Representatives have been his customers. How many millions did John Sherman make in stock speculation? That rare veteran of public life is believed to have made his large fortune in Washington real estate. W

ORGANIZE WAR ON GERMS

ILLINOIS SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION FORMED.

Mayor Harrison Presides Over Meeting in the Rooms of the Chicago Medical Body—Constitution Declares the Crusade Is to Be Against Tuberculosis in Human Beings and Cattle—Legislation to Be Urged—State Health Board's Work.

The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Consumption was organized last night in the rooms of the Chicago Medical society, 82 State street, under the auspices of the medical profession of Chicago. Mayor Harrison, who presided as temporary chairman, was made a trustee. The purpose of the society, as stipulated in its constitution, is a crusade against tuberculosis among human beings as well as among cattle and the urging of prompt legislation by Chicago and Illinois to that end. The formation of the society was declared to be the result of the recent public awakening to the dangers of tuberculosis.

Health Commissioner Arthur R. Reynolds said that prompt and effective steps toward exterminating the disease were essential to the public health.

Purposes of the Society.

The purposes of the society were set forth in an article embodied in the constitution and presented by Dr. Reynolds, as follows:

This society is formed for the purpose of preventing tuberculosis (consumption) by the education of public opinion and the stimulation of individual initiative by means of a central bureau for the collection of information as to modes of diffusion of tuberculosis and measures of prevention; by the circulation of pamphlets and leaflets setting forth in plain language the results of scientific investigation of the above points; by public lectures by persons approved by the society; by addresses at congresses and other public gatherings; by cooperation with other societies having for their object the promotion of public health; by securing the cooperation of the press; by the holding of periodical congresses and the issue of annual reports; by the promotion of the establishment on a self-supporting basis of open-air sanatoria for tuberculous patients; by influencing Legislatures, City Councils, and other public authorities on matters relating to the prevention of tuberculosis.

Officers of the Society

The officers of the society were elected, as follows:

President—John McLaren.
First Vice President—Dr. W. A. Evans.
Second Vice President—Dr. Theodore Klebs.
Third Vice President—Dr. A. H. Baker.
Secretary—Dr. John A. Robison.
Treasurer—Elbridge G. Keith.
Counselor—John P. Wilson.
Trustees—For one year, Dr. Frank Billings, Dr. J. B. Murphy, Dr. T. W. Miller, A. H. Baker, Dr. Joseph Hughes; for two years, Mayor C. H. Harrison, Otto Young, Dr. N. S. Davis, L. O. Goddard, Dr. A. R. Edwards; for three years, Arthur Dixon, D. B. Scully, E. B. Gurler, John B. Sherman.

The organization of the society was preceded by a meeting of the Chicago Medical society, at which a committee on tuberculosis, appointed last December, reported on means for the formation of a tuberculosis society. The report was adopted and adjournment was taken for the organization of the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Consumption.

Report of Committee.

The report of the committee was as follows:

The undersigned, members of the General Committee on Tuberculosis of the Chicago Medical society, appointed for the purpose of formulating plans for the organization of a society for the prevention of tuberculosis, beg to submit the following report and recommendations:

The formation of such a society, chartered by the State of Illinois under the act concerning corporations, is urgently recommended and the time is opportune by reason of the universal popular interest in the disease.

The society should be framed with reference to this popular interest. Hence its membership should consist, not only of medical men, but of the laity generally, and of both men and women.

While it requires but three individuals to incorporate, its Board of Trustees should be large enough to insure a full representation of all desirable interests, and since it is proposed to extend its operation throughout the State provision should be made for trustees from localities outside of Chicago. Their number may be fixed by the by-laws and need be specified in the certificate of incorporation.

The report was signed by the following physicians:

Nicholas Senn, A. A. Robison, Arthur Bevan, C. L. McArthur, W. E. Ingalls, T. A. Kelbs, James Herrick, W. E. Quine, A. R. Edwards, A. R. Reynolds, A. M. Corwin, F. Henrotin, Norman Bridge, E. J. Doering, Evan Evans, Billson, Christian Fenger, T. Miller, J. B. Murphy, Homer Thomas, A. J. Klebs, H. M. Lyman, H. B. Favill, Ludwig Hektoen, W. A. Evans, F. W. Reilly.

Mayor Harrison's Address.

On calling the organization meeting to order Mayor Harrison said that in the light of recent disclosures the public has been partly educated in the subject of tuberculosis. He said the time was particularly opportune for action.

"I understand," he continued, "that one-tenth of all the deaths are caused by tuberculosis. I want to say that the people of Chicago, whom I officially represent tonight, are heartily in sympathy with this movement. I congratulate this body on the work it has taken up."

L. G. Marillat, on behalf of the Chicago Veterinary society, suggested that veterinarians were ready to prove propositions for the benefit of the new society as follows: That the tuberculin used by veterinarians to ascertain the presence of tuberculosis in cattle is reliable; that tuberculosis is raging in the dairies in the vicinity of Chicago, and that the population of the city is being invaded by the malady to a serious extent through this condition; that it is absolutely necessary to prohibit the sale of tuberculous milk.

Dr. A. S. Alexander declared that slop was being fed to milch cows in many of the dairies and that milk from slop-fed cows was unfit for use. John F. O'Donnell, in behalf of the dairymen of the city, took issue with Dr. Alexander and a debate ensued.

Dr. Evans then reviewed the ravages of tuberculosis in all parts of the world.

Aims in Legislation.

The efforts of the society relative to legislative action will be:

To urge the State Legislature to appropriate a fund adequate to the needs of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners; this sum to be probably $50,000 the first year, $30,000 the second, and $20,000 the third.

To insist that the Legislature augment the executive force of the Live Stock commission sufficiently to enable the commission properly to fulfill its duties.

To urge that the commission be empowered to administer the tuberculin test to all cattle in the State without the consent, or, if necessary, against the wishes of owners of cattle.

To make it necessary that the commission begin a systematic examination of all cattle in the State, in which all cattle not proving under the tuberculin test to be free from tuberculosis shall be condemned, and the owners compensated by the State at the scale of prices fixed by the Live Stock Commissioners.

To devise and recommend an efficacious plan for the prevention of the sale of tuberculous milk in Chicago; this plan, modeled for the most part after the method adopted by Buffalo, N. Y., to recommend that the Common Council enact an ordinance creating a force of experts in veterinary whose duty it shall be regularly to inspect the dairies supplying milk to the Chicago market, whether or not such dairies be within the city limits; and the plan further to provide that no can of milk shall enter the milk depots of Chicago without a number corresponding with a number on the sanitary report of the dairy from which the milk was shipped.

The society will meet annually on the first Saturday in May. The Board of Trustees will meet on the first Saturdays in January, April, July, and October.

State Health Board's Work.

The State Board of Health at its meeting at the Great Northern adopted resolutions calling on the Legislature to vest the Board of Live Stock Commissioners with authority to conduct sweeping investigations looking to the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle and to grant a special appropriation for the work. Secretary Egan thought $100,000 would be none too much. The board voted that Illinois municipalities ought to pass ordinances prohibiting the sale of milk from untested herds.

John A. Barnes, counsel for the board, will take up the fight against "diploma mills" after July 1.

The practicing licenses of H. E. Colby, 4 Kedzie avenue, and William F. Hughes, 222 North Kedzie avenue, were revoked.

In the slaughtering of condemned cattle by the Live Stock Commissioners on Monday, out of ninety-one cattle slaughtered eighty-nine were found to be infected with tuberculosis, and fifty-seven were so badly affected that the carcasses were condemned.

JULIAN MAGILL DIES SUDDENLY.

Old Chicago Settler Is Stricken While Walking Near Linden Lodge, Lake Geneva.

Julian Magill, a brother of Mrs. John H. Kinzie and a pioneer resident of Illinois and Chicago, died of heart failure yesterday afternoon at the summer home of his niece, Mrs. J. S. Rumsey, at Lake Geneva, Wis.

Mr. Magill left the residence of Mrs. Rumsey at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to take a walk along the lake shore. He was noticed by acquaintances to be walking feebly, but not so as to cause alarm. He reached the summer home of L. Z. Leiter, "Linden Lodge," where he fell against the stone steps. A servant of Mrs. Rumsey's household was alarmed by his attitude, and approached to find that Mr. Magill was dead.

Mr. Magill was 78 years of age, but had seemingly been in excellent health up to the time of his sudden death. He had gone with his niece, Mrs. Rumsey, to Lake Geneva for the summer in May, as had been his custom for years. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that Mr. Magill had died of heart failure.

Julian Magill was one of the early settlers of Chicago and Illinois. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1821, the son of Arthur Magill. In 1830 his sister, Miss Juliette A. Magill, was married to Colonel Kinzie in Middletown. After a brief visit in New York Colonel and Mrs. Kinzie came to Illinois, Colonel Kinzie being at the time Indian agent at Fort Winnebago. Mr. Magill, then a boy of 9 years of age, accompanied his sister to Illinois. In 1839 Mr. Magill, in his young manhood, came to Chicago, Colonel and Mrs. Kinzie having come to the city to make their home in 1834.

Mr. Magill was a grain merchant, serving upon the Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1860-'61. In his latter days he had spent some time abroad, living for a time in Paris. He was a member of the Calumet club. He married Miss Laura Rumsey of Chicago. None of the immediate members of his family survive his death. A niece, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, lives in Savannah, Ga., and a nephew, Arthur Kinzie, in Riverside.

Mr. Magill, after the death of his wife, had lived with his niece, Mrs. J. S. Rumsey, 313 Huron street. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

WILLIAMS FUNERAL TOMORROW.

Body of the Late Chicagoan to Be Interred in the Family Lot at Woodstock, Vt.

Woodstock, Vt., June 20.—[Special.]—The funeral of Norman Williams will be held in the Congregational Church here Thursday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, the funeral party coming from Little Boar's Head and arriving in a special car just before that time. Owing to the temporary vacancy of the Congregational and Episcopal pastorates, a minister is to accompany the party. The service will be simple, and there will be no singing.

Interment is to be made in the Williams family lot in the River Street Cemetery.

Among the immediate relatives who will be present are Major General Wesley Merritt and Mrs. Merritt, who is a daughter of the dead man; Mrs. Williams and son, Norman Jr.; Professor Edward Williams Jr. of Bethlehem, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Dreer of Philadelphia.

Robert T. Lincoln upon receiving word yesterday that the funeral of Norman Williams was to be held in Woodstock, Vt., instead of Chicago, had his private car hurriedly prepared for the trip. The coach was attached to the 3 o'clock express train on the Grand Trunk and will reach Woodstock this afternoon. In the party were: Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, Miss Mary Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Holt, Henry W. Bishop, and others.

President Henry S. Towle of the Chicago Bar association, in speaking of Mr. Williams, said: "He was always a stanch friend of Chicago and took an active part in its advancement. Among the association's members no one stood higher than Norman Williams."

Arthur D. Wheeler, a member of the firm of Williams, Holt & Wheeler, was unable to leave for Woodstock. He said of the firm: "The business of the law firm in Chicago will be continued by Charles H. Holt, William F. Bidley and myself. Mr. Holt and myself were taken into partnership by Mr. Williams upon the death of his partner, General John C. Thompson, in 1887. Previous to that time we had studied law in the office and been practicing attorneys connected with the firm. The firm of Williams & Thompson went into business in this city in 1856. They were burnt out in the great fire of 1871, but, nothing daunted, continued in business among the smoking ruins. Never for a minute did they lose confidence in the future of Chicago."

The John Crerar Library will be closed after 2 o'clock this afternoon on account of the funeral of Norman Williams, its late President.

NEW ASSESSMENT FOR KNIGHTS

Increase in the Order's Membership Dues Decided on at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., June 20.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, today disposed of the question of fixing a new table of assessment rates. The Committee of Fifteen submitted a report on the subject, which was discussed yesterday and today in committee of the whole, and, after being amended, was adopted.

The yearly step rate plan of the order was not changed, but the figures of the present table, which range from a monthly assessment of 98 cents at ages 15 to 21 to $6 for ages 61 and over for insurance of $2,000, were increased to $1.20 at the youngest ages and $8 at 60 years any over. The annual increase of the monthly assessment is five cents from ages 21 to 29, 10 cents from ages 29 to 46, 15 cents from 46 to 48, and so on until the maximum monthly rate of $8 is reached at the age of 60.

The expense assessment was fixed at 40 cents per quarter, an increase from 25 cents, with a proviso that not less than one-third of the amount contributed by the grand jurisdictions where active work is being done for the propagation of the order shall be returned to and used in those jurisdictions under the supervision of the supreme officers.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' GOLF CLUB.

Elaborate Preparations for the Opening of the Season on Saturday

The King's Daughters' Golf club of Evanston will open on Saturday with the most elaborate celebration that has been held in golf circles in the university town this year. The links at North Evanston will be the scene not only of fine playing, but also of a reception given by the King's Daughters to all who may wish to attend. These links were given to the organization by Colonel Kidder, and any one may use them who will pay the sum of $10. The proceeds will go toward building a home for the working girls of Chicago.

Already fifty have become members, and fifty more have signified their intention of doing so on Saturday. A large tent will be erected for the opening, and in it seven of the young women will serve. Seats will be spread out in the choicest spots of the grounds, and there will be music.

The committee having the opening in charge is as follows: Mrs. Peter Taylor, Miss Agnes Merriman, Mr. Charles Fletcher Scott, Miss Lida Scott, Mr. G. P. Gerauld.

To give the affair the tincture of real golf the committee has arranged one of the most promising foursome matches of the early year. This will be played by James Foulis of Wheaton and Peter Walker of Onwentsia against Henry Turple of Edgewater and Will Smith of Midlothian. All these are professionals of the first class.

The links are in splendid shape. The greens are fast and the turf is old and in good condition. The course will be watched personally by Colonel Kidder, who has volunteered to keep it in shape at his own expense.

FRAUDS ON A SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Judge Schaefer at Belleville, Ill., Makes a Decision in the Brooklyn Case.

Belleville, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—Judge Schaefer, in the Circuit Court, today rendered a decision in the Brooklyn school warrant cases. He found that warrants had been issued for large amounts to various persons, the district receiving no equivalent, and that many others had been issued, largely in excess of the value of the services rendered.

The conduct of the directors was denounced as criminal, and proceedings against them for malfeasance recommended.

"The best coffee on the market." That is the verdict of all who have ever used "T. & T."—packed by Thomson & Taylor Spice Co.

BARROWS IS PRESIDENT.

FORMER CHICAGO DIVINE INSTALLED AS HEAD OF OBERLIN.

Accepts His New Position in an Address on the Ideals of Christian Education, in Which He Reviews the History of the College and Justifies Its Work—Approves Athletics and Outlines a Policy of Expansion and Endowments.

Oberlin, O., June 20.—[Special.]—The inaugural ceremonies of Dr. John Henry Barrows, D. D., to the Presidency of Oberlin College took place this morning. After a long period of restlessness on the part of the friends of Oberlin and after months of careful work on the part of the trustees of the institution, Oberlin has at last got a President.

The exercises were unusually impressive. A beautiful feature was the appearance in connection with Dr. Barrows of the venerable and beloved ex-President of the institution, James H. Fairchild. Dr. Lucien C. Warner of New York presented the keys of the college to the new President after an appropriate speech in which he recalled the past glorious record of Oberlin and emphasized the great duties which lay before Dr. Barrows, about to take charge of the institution.

Address by Dr. Barrows.

Dr. Barrows responded in a notable address on the ideals of Christian education or the argument for the Christian college. In part Dr. Barrows said:

"Oberlin, happy in name, heroic in origin, fruitful in service, was as bold a venture of faith as that which launched the Mayflower or sent the first missionary ship to the shores of Asia.

"Into the seething and forming life of the mighty West, Oberlin came with convictions that righteousness and truth and love were to be the regenerating forces of the rapidly upspringing civilization. It was a critical time—rude, tumultuous, chaotic. The battle with slavery, destined to end in the most sanguinary strife of the modern world, was already on. Oberlin became an agressive and pervasive force for emancipation; and made her name loved, feared, and hated over the entire disturbed area of American life. The college stood for humanity, brotherhood, for equal rights in education to men and women of all races. It stood for the worth of honest labor and for the right of elect minds among the poor to the higher education. It became what it now is, according to a world famous author who knows it well, 'the most democratic and cosmopolitan of American colleges.'"

Senior Class Exercises.

The ceremonies were closed by ex-President Fairchild. The exercises of the senior class were held this afternoon. The essay was given by Sarah F. Browne of Des Moines, Ia., the class sketch by Frances M. Partridge of South Bend, Ind. Willard L. Long of Clay Center, Kas., delivered the free oration. The last of the program was held in front of Peters Hall. Charles F. Kingsbury of Boise, Idaho, delivered the spade oration and handed over the historic spade to G. W. H. Sammons of Pittsburg, Pa., representing the junior class. The ivy ode was delivered by Anne Patton of Greenwich, Mich. William E. Mosher of Syracuse, N. Y., gave the farewell, and the exercises concluded with the singing of the class song.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT CORNELL.

Rough-Rider Talks to the Graduating Class on Citizenship, Education, and Wealth.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 20.—Governor Roosevelt today attended the class day exercises of the class of '99 in Cornell Armory. The students received him with cheers. In his address to the graduates the Governor referred to statements recently made by several men who had amassed great fortunes to the effect that collegiate education is useless in the world of today. He attacked their position vehemently, and said:

"Our country could better afford to lose all of the men who have amassed millions than to lose one-half its college-bred men. We can get along without men of enormous wealth, but not without men of brains."

Governor Roosevelt then discussed the desirability of college-bred men making themselves active in the political world. He criticised the position that because politics is corrupt good men should shun it, holding that the fact that dishonesty and corruption exist should be an incentive to good men actively participating and removing evils. The man who holds aloof merely because of corruption, he said, is unworthy of the blessings of American citizenship. A man should be as ready to fight for the best interests of his country in time of peace as in time of war. The duties of peace are none the less arduous than those of war, and he is no thoroughly good American citizen who shuns either.

Speaking directly to the graduating class, the Governor advised them that they were no better than the masses who had not had their advantages except in so far as they utilized their great advantages and proved themselves so. Collegiate education did not make them too cultured and refined for the active work of life; if it did, it would be a curse rather than a blessing. Collegiate training offered innumerable advantages, but merely it of itself, if without effort, would avail nothing.

"Above all," said the Governor, "do not become of the class of so-called highly educated and cultured who sneer at American institutions and American customs. If you recognize a fault come forward and expose it and strive to remedy it. Do not become one of the class who lose faith in the ability of Americans to govern either themselves or their islands."

This afternoon the Governor addressed a meeting in one of the parks of the city.

CLASS EXERCISES AT MADISON.

Seniors Plant the Ivy, Make Speeches, Produce a Comedy, and Smoke the Pipe of Peace.

Madison, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—Today has been given over to the class of '99. From the planting of the ivy at half-past 10 this morning to the pipe of peace ceremonies late tonight the time has been filed with the exercises of the graduating class.

Early this afternoon Library Hall was taken possession of by the outgoing class, and class statistics, class history, class prophecies, and farewells galore were given. Frank H. Kurtz and Miss Daisy Campbell started the ball to rolling with class statistics, in which all the local celebrities came in for humorous mention. Miss Emma M. Bibbs delivered the '99 poem, which was followed by the class day oration on "Tradition and University Life," by Charles E. Allen. Miss Helen Verplanch and Jesse R. Stone gave the class history.

DAY'S PROGRAM AT MICHIGAN.

Several Classes Hold Exercises and in the Evening the Seniors Give Their Reception.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—There were class days and receptions in plenty on this, the second day of commencement week, and now that the younger element have had most of their doings the graduates are about ready to have their innings.

The prettiest event of the day was the class day of the literary and engineering departments, which took place under the brances of the famous old Tappan oak this morning. The following program was rendered by the class day officers:

President's address—Leonard N. Verdier, Grand Rapids.
Class history—Charles F. Delbridge, Detroit.
Oration—Clyde T. Webster, Eaton Rapids.
Class prophecy—Miss Nellie F. Rice, Grand Rapids.
Class poem—Bertha I. Vincent, Grand Rapids.

The senior class in medicine started out with the determination at the beginning of the year of having a class day of their own. Thinking it had reached that stage when a program could be rendered which would equal that of any other class in any department, the members elected a full set of class officers, historian, prophetess, poet, and all the rest, but their class day did not materialize in all its features. However, it was decided not to let the matter drop entirely, and Professor Victor C. Vaugn was persuaded to deliver the class address and be the figure of the day. He spoke before the class this morning on the subject, "Cellular Education and the Continuity of Life."

In the afternoon the graduating dentists gathered in the dental amphitheater. The class President, Hellmuth Philip Binzel, delivered the address, Edmund Harold Shannon read the class history, Flora Mae Shore the class prophecy, David C. Martin the class poem, Henry William Harvey the class oration, and John Floyd Fortore the valedictory. Professors Taft, Watling, and Dorrance made addresses.

The dental class as well as the law class has one woman member. From 4 to 6 President and Mrs. Angell gave a reception at the President's house to the literary and engineering graduates. The social event of the week took place in the Waterman gymnasium tonight. It was the senior reception, and 125 gay couples participated. The grand march was led by Cuthbert C. Adams of Chicago, chairman of the Reception committee, and Miss Italia Blair of Chicago.

SEVENTY BOYS GRADUATED.

Lawrenceville School Holds Its Commencement and Class Day Exercises at Princeton, N. J.

Princeton, N. J., June 20.—[Special.]—The sixteenth annual commencement of the Lawrenceville School, John C. Green foundation, was held in Memorial Hall before a large crowd of friends and relatives of the graduating classmen. The school diploma was given to seventy boys in the upper class. Of these forty-five will enter Princeton next fall, fourteen will go to Yale, three to Williams, two to Harvard, and the remainder to other colleges and universities. The founder's day address was delivered this afternoon by Charles C. Beaman, New York.

Class day exercises held this morning in Memorial Hall included the class speech by George Stribling Couch, West Virginia; class poem, Walter Foote Sellers, Oklahoma Territory; valedictory, Harrison Johnson, Arizona; flag speech, Ellis Lynford Pierson, New Jersey; ivy speech, John Swift Dana, West Virginia; oration, Louis Garfield Coleman, Illinois.

The master of ceremonies was Thomas Gould Gaylord Jr., Kentucky. The Rev. Dr. James C. Mackinzie had charge of the graduation exercises today for the last time, and next fall will resign the head master's chair to the Rev. Simon J. McPherson, D. D., Chicago.

BELOIT'S ALUMNI BANQUET.

One Hundred and Fifty Guests Attend the Annual Feast—Diplomas to Be Given Today.

One hundred and fifty guests were present at the alumni banquet of Beloit College, held in the First Congregational Church, this evening. Never has there been a greater gathering of old students to attend the exercises of commencement week.

The feature of the day was the alumni address in the college chapel by Attorney John V. Norcross of Chicago, who gave a talk on "Aggregated Capital." Harry R. Mussey of Atkinson, Ill., won the Rice prize of $30 for extemporaneous speaking and was also the winner of the $100 Robertson prize for high scholarship in the junior year. His topic was "The Disarmament of Europe."

Diplomas will be conferred upon the senior class tomorrow and President Eaton will make his announcement. Booth M. Malone, District Attorney from Denver, and an alumnus, entertained the Beta Theta Psi fraternity last night.

DR. SUPER ELECTED PRESIDENT

Resumes Position at Head of Ohio University Which He Formerly Occupied for Twelve Years.

Athens, O., June 20.—Dr. C. W. Super was today elected President of Ohio University. He occupied the position twelve years previous to 1896, when he declined the honor. J. H. Sylvester of Cambridge and J. P. McVey of Huntington, W. Va., were elected to the faculty.

To Endow Depauw.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 20.—Bishop Fowler and other lights of the Methodist Episcopal Church today addressed a meeting at Meridian Street Church. Ostensibly the meeting was held to celebrate the anniversary of the corner-stone laying of Asbury, now Depauw, University, but in reality to lay plans for raising $1,000,000 in Indiana, nine-tenths of which is to endoy Depauw University. Some time next January a day of prayer will be set aside.

COMMENCEMENTS IN CHICAGO.

Class of 435 Leaves the Normal School —Armour Scientific Academy Gives Diplomas to 42 Students.

The commencement exercises of the Chicago Normal School were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Four hundred and thirty-five graduates participated in the exercises in the assembly hall. Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews and others delivered addresses. The presentation of the class of '99 was made by Colonel Parker, principal, who, with the close of the school year, terminates his long tenure of that position to become the head of the pedagogic school to be founded by Mrs. Emmons Blaine. Colonel Parker's work in the Normal School was praised highly by Dr. Andrews and other speakers.

The graduating exercises of the Armour Scientific Academy were held at Armour Chapel last evening. The address was delivered by the Rev. S. J. McPherson. Forty-two persons received diplomas, as follows:

Franklin Adams, Leo F. Arnold, Ralph M. Ashby, Samuel Burdett Jr., Dwight Cooke, Phebe Copps, Robert Draper, Norton Eddy, Lee Frank, Beatrice Gunsaulus, Evelyn Hayden, Carl Hess, Dora Hirsch, Jamuel Hopkins, James Johnson, Albert Kaempfer, Bernard Katz, Charles Keifer, Frederick Kett, Carl Kloman, Roswell Lander, Lulu Mande, Bertram Manheimer, William Matthews, Laura Moth, Robert Moth, John S. Mueller, Emil F. Nelson, John C. O'Neill, Nanna Osterezen, Walter Pachaly, William Phillips, Ernest Quien, William Rech, Walter Sutherland, Beatrice Theobald, Grafton Stevens, John Strickler, Leonard Vaughan, Eugene Weber Jr., Arthur C. Van Deursen, George O. Webster.

The Chicago Free Kindergarten association held its seventeenth annual commencement exercises in the afternoon at Armour Institute. Diplomas were given to forty-five graduates. The address was given by the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus. H. N. Higinbotham, President of the Free Kindergarten association, presented the diplomas.

Twelve hundred persons visited the Chicago Manual Training School to witness the annual exhibition of the work of the pupils.

The commencement exercises of St. Patrick's Academy, Park and Oakley avenues, were held in the afternoon. Father T. P. Hodnett presided, and Archbishop Feehan awarded the honors.

Six West Side grammar schools held commencement exercises in the morning at the Medill High School Building, Throop street and Fourteenth place. Diplomas were awarded to 256 pupils, as follows:

Bryant School, 7; David Swing School, 13; Garfield School, 61; Gladstone School, 70; John M. Smyth School, 72; Lawndale School, 33.

A class of thirty-eight pupils was graduated from the Nathaniel Hawthorne School in the afternoon.

The third annual commencement exercises of the Chicago Musical College were held in the evening at the Auditorium with an attendance of 4,000 people. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas made the presentations of diplomas and medals to 190 persons.

The commencement exercises of the American Conservatory of Music were held in the evening at Central Music Hall. Diplomas were presented to twenty-six graduates, and thirty medals were awarded to collegiate and academic pupils by Director J. J. Hattstaedt.

An operatic entertainment was given in the evening at Steinway Hall under the auspices of the Chicago Opera School and by its members.

MARCUS DALY GOING TO DENVER

Montana Millionaire Mine-Owner and Horse-Breeder Will Live in Colorado.

Denver, Colo., June 20.—Marcus Daly, the Montana millionaire miner and horse breeder, is coming to Colorado to live. He brings with him from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 of money to invest. He will build a home in Denver. He has an option on land for a stock ranch, and expects to engage in smelting and refining independent of the American Smelting and Refining company.

LOSE BULKY TRAIN LOAD.

ARMY OFFICERS SEEKING FOR FIFTY HOSPITAL AMBULANCES.

Officially Disappear from All but Memory En Route from Indiana to Cuba —General Anderson Appoints Board of Survey to Locate the Obscurity in Which the Vehicles Are Plunged —Case Said to Be Unrivaled for Magnitude.

Army officers in Chicago just now are looking for the hole in which a train of seventeen freight cars loaded with fifty hospital ambulances disappeared within the year somewhere between Indiana and Tampa, Fla. They are accustomed to having cases of clothing or canned goods disappear in transit, but it is not within the memory of the most experienced officer in the Department of Lakes that such a bulk of material ever before was lost to all but memory in so complete a fashion. The ambulances which thus passed out of official existence were on the way to Cuba for the use of the troops during the campaign in the island.

The matter was brought to the attention of General Anderson yesterday by a letter from Washington stating that the War department's search for the missing property had been unsuccessful and suggesting that the Chicago officials join in the hunt.

General Anderson, after inquiring into the details of the case, decided to appoint a special board of survey to search for the ambulances. The officers intrusted with the investigation are:

Major William F. Tucker, Chief Department Paymaster.

Captain Fred A. Smith, Twelfth United States Infantry, Acting Chief Department Commissary and Judge Advocate.

First Lieutenant Robert H. Allen, aid-de-camp on General Anderson's staff.

The board began its labors at once, and worked for several hours over a pile of railroad waybills and receipts, but without success. The contents of numerous desks and vaults were searched in vain for a receipt to show that the property ever had been delivered at Tampa in accordance with the shipping orders.

What makes the loss all the more annoying to the army officials is that it took a freight train of seventeen cars to haul the ambulances from the city. They cannot figure how an entire trainload of property could disappear suddenly without somebody knowing about it.

"I am certain," Major Tucker said, "the ambulances reached Tampa and were shipped to Cuba as directed, and saw plenty of service on the island during the war with Spain, but the trouble is we can't find the documents to prove it. It is one of the strangest cases of its kind encountered during my long service in the army. We are perplexed, and do not know where to turn to find the receipts for the property."

The ambulances in question were made especially for the army, and were what is known as the Rucker pattern. They were shipped from the Studebaker factory at South Bend, Ind., on May 3, 1898, when the war was at its height, and the local army authorities were busy sending men and supplies to the front.

The vehicles are valued at $20,000. The property was consigned to Major James W. Pope, then Chief Quartermaster at Tampa, and was sent South by Major F. B. Jones, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, stationed in Chicago. Major Jones since has been transferred to another station.

TRAVIS OBJECTS TO ONWENTSIA

Eastern Golfer Still Raises His Voice Against the Selection of Western Links for Championships.

Rumblings of discontent at the selection of Onwentsia for the amateur golf championship are still heard in the East. W. J. Travis of the Oakland club has constituted himself the center of objection. His latest sputtering is to the effect that the giving of the championship to a section that doesn't muster five good players is arrant nonsense.

While his opinion is not to be considered as representative of Eastern golfers in general, there are undoubtedly a number of disgruntled players who have not hesitated to hurl derogatory remarks at what they consider the misguided action of the committee of selection.

The championship tournament will close early next week, with R. Bage Kerr, 26 Broad street, New York, city. Until then it is a matter of conjecture who the Eastern entrants will be. When this list is made public Western golfers will have an opportunity to judge of the truth of the many statements that have emanated in the East during the last three months. Much stress has been laid on the fact that since the amateur championship was inaugurated in 1895 the majority of the contestants have been from Eastern clubs. As against this the Westerners point out that the championship has been won three times by players representing the West, once by C. B. Macdonald and twice by H. J. Whigham. Should a Western player prove successful the objections of the Eastern players will be effectually disposed of.

Some few weeks ago an Eastern paper sent out the following set of questions to a large number of players:

1. Will you compete in this year's championship?
2. If not, is it the distance, expenditure of time, or character of location which prevents you?
3. Do you think Chicago's present status in the game warranted that location being selected twice in three years?
4. Have you any suggestion to offer for future selection of course for championships?
5. Do you consider section 1, article 8, of the constitution and section 6 of the by-laws of the U. S. G. A. calculated to advance the best interests of the game?
6. Do you favor annual dues of the same amount for all clubs?
7. Do you think that only the course and not the club should be considered for the championship?
8. Have you any other suggestions to offer?

In answer to the above, Walter J. Travis says:

1. No.
2. All three, or rather the first two considerations more particularly.
3. No, excepting on a basis of 16 to 1—i. e., sixteen Eastern players equaling one Western player.
4. Have the question openly discussed at the general meeting, not referred to a special committee.
5. Altogether un-American. All should be on the same plane.
6. Yes.
7. The course should be the main consideration.
8. The U. S. G. A., having jurisdiction over the whole of this country, cannot do justice to players generally by contract. Divide the country into three sections—the Eastern, Central, and Western—each holding its annual championship meeting. Let the three champions meet and decide the question of United States championship on a course selected by the U. S. G. A. Future championships to be held on a course in that section from which the winner hails until a champion from another section wins.

In no event, however, should any one section have more than three consecutive championship meetings.

Dr. Burdett O'Connor of the Staten Island club wrote that he expected to be present and would go to Chicago because he could not help the selection. In reply to question 4 he makes the suggestion that if the champion be an Eastern resident the tournament should be held in that section, and vice versa.

H. N. Curtis, Captain of the Marine and Field club, suggested that all tournaments be held on the links of the Garden City club of Long Island, it being the ideal course on this side of the water.

H. Hewat, Secretary of the North Jersey Country club, is of the opinion that the status of the game in a locality should not affect the choice of links, its convenience to all clubs of the association being a better point.

BAKER TRIAL IN PREPARATION.

Governor Bradley Will Have Troops at the Court—Mrs. Tom Baker Said to Be Dying.

Frankfort, Ky., June 20.—Governor Bradley was today in conference with Clay County citizens regarding the existing feud. Judge Eversole stated that he would vacate the bench and the Governor will call a special term to try the two Bakers. Governor Bradley will send troops to attend the court.

The Governor has offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the unknown slayer of Tom Baker.

London, Ky., June 20.—Mrs. Tom Baker is dying of nervous prostration, caused by the death of her husband. The doctors have given her up.

EXPLOSION AT FORT PICKENS.

Smaller Magazine Blows Up, Killing Private Wells, Injuring Four Others and Causing $75,000 Loss.

Pensacola, Fla., June 20.—The smaller magazine at Fort Pickens blew up at 5:45 this morning, having caught fire, and was completely wrecked. One corner of the old fort storehouse and several buildings used as quarters by the laborers while at work on the new fortifications were destroyed.

Private Wells of Battery H was killed and four men badly injured, one having his arm and leg broken.

It is believed the loss will reach $75,000. The new brick storehouse and ordnance sergeant's house were destroyed.

Boro-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe street and 24 Washington street, agents.

The Three R's

get a needed rest until September—Readin, Ritin and Rithme. Teachers, pupils and all others will add to their summer enjoyment and health by drinking freely of

Hydrox

Ginger Ale
Root Beer
Birch Beer
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—the pure kind.

Out of town trade supplied through local dealers. Druggists and grocers handle Hydrox products. If not sold in your locality write direct to

THE CONSUMERS CO.,

Works, 35th, Butler & 36th Streets, Chicago. Telephone South 680.

RUSE IN NAMING GATES.

POLITICIANS SEE PLOT IN HIS CANDIDACY FOR SENATOR.

Anti-Tanner Men Say It Is Part of a Plan to Put Several Rivals in the Field to Prevent the Convention Indorsing Cullom and Thus Give the Governor a Chance to Succeed the Latter—Recount in Twenty-third Ward Insures Peterson His Seat.

Local political leaders are not enthusiastic over the candidacy of John W. Gates for Unites States Senator. They were inclined yesterday to regard the announcement of his ambition to succeed Shelby M. Cullom with a deal of suspicion. At the same time speculation was rife as to what might develop later on.

From the anti-Tanner camp came a story that it is part of a movement to bring out several candidates for Senator to complicate the situation, prevent the State convention indorsing anybody, and in the end defeat Cullom. A member of the State Senate said:

"After the election in 1896 Martin B. Madden was slated by the party organization for United States Senator. He did not succeed, and for reasons which would have been known then had another and the right man been in W. A. Northcott's place as Lieutenant Governor. Had that been the case John R. Tanner would be United States Senator now instead of William E. Mason.

Plan to Elect Tanner Then.

"Following Madden's overthrow, the pins were set up to elect Tanner. He had the matter under consideration twenty-four hours. During that time Lorimer stood as a candidate solely to keep the boys together. We had votes enough pledged to elect Tanner.

"By getting three or four candidates in the field now to split up the Legislature so that Cullom would not have enough members to reëlect him on the first or second ballot, the Governor might have another chance to slide in as a compromise. The program has been practically arranged. It contemplates the renomination of Governor Tanner, Secretary of State Rose, and Auditor McCullough. Lieutenant Governor Northcott's fate hangs in the balance and Attorney General Akin is to be sidetracked. O. F. Berry is listed either for Lieutenant Governor or Attorney General.. If a fight is made on Cullom and Tanner is reëlected Governor there will be a battle at Springfield in 1901 equal to anything of the kind Illinois ever has experienced."

Peterson Retains His Seat.

Alderman John R. Peterson of the Twenty-third Ward will retain his seat in the Council. A recount of the ballots fixes his majority over John T. Gibbons, who contested his election, at 149 votes. Aldermen Goldzier, Badenoch, and Duddleston comprised the subcommittee of the Council Committee on Election that heard the contest and made the recount.

COLL

TUTHILL HAS NEW COURT

CIRCUIT JUDGES ELECT HIM TO PRESIDE AT CHILDREN'S TRIALS.

He Will Hear the Cases in His Present Room, Some Suitable Place Being Rented for the Detention of Young Persons Awaiting Trial—Friends of the Project Much Pleased Over the Selection—Tribunal to Begin Business on July 1.

Judge R. S. Tuthill was chosen as Judge of the juvenile court yesterday afternoon by the Circuit Court Judges, meeting in Chief Justice Neely's court. By the provisions of the law the court will be opened by July 1, Judge Tuthill's court being used. Under the operation of the new law arrests of children will be made with greater frequency, since a suitable method of trial and commitment is provided.

Judge Tuthill is regarded by the friends of the juvenile court as an excellent man for the work. He has served as one of the trustees of the Waifs' Mission and has been recognized as a friend of the children whom it is intended to reach by the new law.

"I regard Judge Tuthill as an excellent choice," said Mrs. A. P. Stevens of Hull House. "He is known to be not only greatly interested in the dependent and delinquent children but to be well informed upon their needs."

Judge Tuthill announced that he would hold a conference within the next few days with members of the different organizations which have been interested in the measure to determine what the law provides and who should be the procedure of the court. There will also be a conference of city and county authorities to provide some building which shall be used for the detention of offenders under 12 years of age.

What the New Law Provides.

By the provisions of the law no child under 12 years of age can be held in a police station. A room for the detention of children must be provided. The law also provides that under the age of 12 there shall be no arrests, but that the child shall be brought into court upon summons. In case the parent or guardian of the child ignores the summons he may be arrested for contempt of court. In the case of neglected children without parent or guardian the offender may be taken in charge by an officer and delivered by the court to one of the probation officers legalized by the law.

Probation officers have been doing voluntary and legally unrecognized work in the police stations for several years. Under the juvenile court law their services continue to be voluntary and without remuneration, but they are recognized as agents to whom the court can intrust a child without parent or guardian and from whom the responsibility of parent or guardian can be demanded.

The court provides for both dependent and delinquent children, by the former being understood children not guilty of offenses but without oversight and in need of it. The court is authorized to use its own judgment as to commitment. The child can be released upon the responsibility of the probation officer, it can be committed to the industrial schools or to Pontiac, or may be sent to the John Worthy School. All offenses of whatever character committed by children under the age of 16 years come under the provisions of the law, which is modeled upon the Massachusetts law for the same purpose.

Judge Will Call a Conference.

"I shall have a conference with the members of clubs interested in the court," said Judge Tuthill, "and then I shall be better able to say just what will be the method and purposes of the court. The law provides that the court shall be opened by July 1. I shall use my own courtroom.

"I suppose that under the law arrests of children will be more frequent, though there is no intention of arresting newsboys who are supporting themselves by street sales. The young street singers will come under the provisions of the law. Commitment can be made to a number of institutions, and the work of the court will be aided by a completion of the reforms intended at the John Worthy School."

Assurance had been given that the John Worthy School would be complete in its separation from the bridewell by June 1, but the reconstruction has not been finished. The juvenile court will bring to pass the reform long sought by friends of neglected, dependent, and delinquent children—complete separation from other criminals.

STADIUM COMMITTEE IS NAMED.

Festival Association Gives Full Power to Obtain a Site—Meeting This Afternoon.

A site for the stadium was the principal matter under discussion at the meeting of the Autumn Festival association at the Union League club yesterday afternoon. Herman B. Wickersham, President of the Marquette club, who is chairman of the Site committee of the North Side Business-Men's association, and his committee were present. The Festival association by unanimous vote appointed the Executive and Ways and Means committees a special committee to obtain a site for the stadium, with full power to act. Former Judge John Barton Payne was selected as chairman of this committee, which will hold its first meeting at the Union League club at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Wickersham made a plea for the North Side. He laid great stress upon it as being the most available location; said it could be secured on a two-year lease or longer, and that, with the cooperation of the street railway companies, it would be accessible to people from every part of the city. He was loudly applauded.

Chairman Truax stated that he had seen the steam and street railway companies. "The Northwestern and Illinois Central people," said Mr. Truax, "say that while they can handle any number of people on their trains, they cannot make any arrangements to land passengers at any other station than those now in use. Manager Roach of the North Chicago Street railway company has expressed willingness to provide loops for the North and West Side electric cars provided a franchise can be had."

Elliott Durand drew the attention of the association to the fact that the Ogden-Sheldon site was almost a duplicate of the lake front south of the Art Institute, which the South Park board refused permission to use.

John T. Shayne urged quick action in selecting a site, as a stadium of the dimensions proposed would take two months to erect.

It is announced that General Joseph Wheeler, General Longstreet, and General Wesley Merritt have promised to be present.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

Tan cloth princess, embroidered taffeta in

front of skirt, capes of embroidered mull.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

So much speculation prevails as to the identity of the Miss Constantinovitch, whose betrothal to the young King of Servia has just been reported, that it may be as well to say that she is the daughter of General Constantinovitch, who for many years past has been the chief of the young King's military household, the commandant of his bodyguard, and in fact his chief protector against the innumerable attempts of one kind and another that have been made either to depose the young ruler or else to assassinate him.

It is no exaggeration to assert that the General is the only member of the royal entourage whose loyalty towards the King is beyond suspicion, and who is blindly trusted by King Alexander. This is perhaps due to the fact that the General is a cousin of the King, and in fact so thoroughly the only near relative of the young Servian ruler that more than once his name has been put forward as a suitable successor to the throne. True, he is not of blood royal, and his relationship to the King is through marriage. But this can hardly be considered as a great disadvantage, when it is remembered that the great-grandfather of the King commenced life as a common swineherd, and that Queen Nathalie is herself the daughter of an untitled and non-noble Russian army contractor of the name of Kechko. Queen Nathalie's mother, however, belongs

MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN IN FRANCE.

Jeanne Dortzal of the Vaudeville Theater, Paris, as announced in a "Tribune" cable on Monday last, has received the crown of beauty from a jury so constituted that the award has unusual dignity. The jurors were Henner and Besnard, painters; Rodin and Falguiere, sculptors; Catulle Mendes, author and critic; Pedro Gailhard, director of the Opera; Jules Cheret, the genius who designs posters; Sarah Bernhardt, actress; Doucet and Redfern, the man milliners. The points considered in making the award were form, color, feature, soul, expression, dignity, carriage. The picture is reproduced from the New York Journal.

to the princely and once reigning house of Sturdza.

King Alexander has knocked at the door of every court in Europe where there was a marriageable Princess, and has been rejected everywhere as a suitor, sharing in this respect the same fate as his father before him, and likewise Napoleon III., each of whom sought in vain a consort among the Princesses of the blood, before marrying Mlle. Kechko and Eugénie de Montijo, respectively. It is a peculiar fact that whenever old world rulers have gone beyond the pale of royalty in search of a consort the union has always turned out unhappily, Queens and Empresses of non-royal birth having invariably suffered domestic misery. Queen Desirée, Empress Eugénie, Queen Nathalie of Servia, Princess Alice of Monaco, as well as her predecessor, Princess Mary (née Hamilton), are all instances in point.

That Queen Nathalie will approve of the marriage of her son I venture to doubt. For General Constantinovitch has always manifested a certain degree of bitterness and animosity towards her, since the day when, on the eve of the date appointed for her marriage to him at Paris, she jilted him in the most cruel and deliberate fashion for the sake of Milan, then only a Prince, who had promised to act as best man for his cousin at the wedding. In course of time Constantinovitch became reconciled to Milan, but never either forgot or forgave the treatment to which he had been subjected by Nathalie. He consoled himself by marriage to a charming Roumanian girl, whom he was shrewd enough to keep away as much as possible from the court of Belgrade, and it is the daughter of this union who is now marrying King Alexander.

There seems to be a general impression that King Milan received a big fortune when he married Nathalie. Indeed, when he led her to the altar he was under the impression that her dowry of $5,000,000 was in cash and in negotiable securities, which would be handed over to him for management, and on the strength of this he had obtained big loans from usurers in every direction. To his dismay he discovered too late that his wife's fortune consisted entirely in vast estates in southern Russia, which could not be sold, and upon which it was even impossible to raise any mortgages. All the ready money that she possessed consisted in a sum of $300,000, a considerable portion of which was spent by Queen Nathalie herself in the purchase of her trousseau. This was the origin of all the troubles between Milan and his wife. He considered that he had been bunkoed by herself and by her people, and three months after the marriage he was in such straits for money that after endeavoring in vain to obtain a loan from the Czar he turned in his distress to Emperor Francis Joseph, who lent him $2,500,000 out of his privy purse, which has not been repaid to this day.

The first woman to become a cause of jealousy to Queen Nathalie was a young Servian lady of the name of Nikolajewitch. Instead of maintaining a dignified attitude in the matter Nathalie filled the air with her lamentations and protests, invoked the assistance and intervention, not only of the Servian authorities, but likewise of the foreign envoys, notably that of the dashing, good-looking, and susceptible Austrian envoy, Count Rudi Khevenhuller, and made so much turmoil that, in order to silence the scandal, King Milan married off his young friend to one of the officers of his army, General Ranko Alimpitch.

Her successor in the King's affections was no other than Nathalie's principal lady in waiting, the wife of General Protitch, who was then Minister of War. Both she and her husband, the General, became the bitterest foes of the Queen, and it was the General to whom Milan some years afterwards intrusted the task of brutally tearing away, with the assistance of the German police, the at that time 8-year-old Prince Alexander, from the arms of his mother, who was residing with him at Wiesbaden. On Milan's abdication he appointed General Protitch as one of the three regents of the kingdom during Prince Alexander's minority, relying upon the General's well-known hatred of Nathalie to keep her out of the kingdom.

From Mme. Protitch Milan transferred his affections to the wife of the Greek Envoy, a Mme. Nasos, the Greek for nose, in spite of which the lady had a regularly retrousse and kahnuck nose. This act of Milan created perhaps more disturbance than any other, owing to the slight to which Queen Nathalie subjected the Ambassadress at a great court function, when she turned her back upon Mme. Nasos. The result was the recall of the Greek Envoy and a temporary suspension of diplomatic relations between the courts of Belgrade and Athens.

EDICT OUT FOR ANDREWS.

UNOFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT HE IS TO REMAIN SUPERINTENDENT.

Same Authority Says Graham H. Harris Is to Succeed Himself as President of the Board of Education—Preferences of Mayor Harrison and Trustee Downey—Forecast of Action of Drawing Committee—League Abandons Mass-Meeting Idea.

At the Board of Education yesterday it was given out unofficially that E. Benjamin Andrews will be reelected Superintendent of the Chicago public schools and that Graham H. Harris will succeed himself as President of the board.

"The edict went forth last Saturday," said a member of the board who stands close to the Mayor, "and as soon as the board knew that the Mayor was in earnest it lined up promptly. There won't be any trouble about it, for, while personally we are not exactly enthusiastic for Dr. Andrews, yet there is a strong sentiment that he ought to be given another chance, and he is going to get it."

Mayor Harrison refused to speak about the Superintendent. When asked who would be the next President of the board he replied:

"I don't know, but I hope it will be Graham Harris."

Trustee Joseph Downey stated openly that he would vote for the reëlection of Dr. Andrews. He said Dr. Andrews had a national reputation as an educator and should be afforded ample opportunity to show his worth in his chosen profession. He declared that the responsibility for the management of the schools should rest on the Superintendent.

Rooms Are Crowded.

Almost every member of the board appeared at the rooms during the day. Superintendent Andrews' office was overrun with teachers who had been listed and were offering objections. The three women whose names have been mentioned most prominently for Assistant Superintendent—Miss Florence Holbrook, Miss M. Elizabeth Parson, and Miss Elizabeth K. Burdick—held conferences with the Superintendent. Dr. William M. Giffen, who is Dr. Andrews' choice for principal of the Normal School, was waiting his turn for a few words with Dr. Andrews. Altogether, it was evident that the storm had passed over.

Drawing and Pensions.

A meeting of the Committee on Drawing will be held today, and the superintendent will be asked to make recommendations in regard to the reëlection of the present supervisors, Miss Josephine Locke and Hermann Hanstein. Trustee Schwab, chairman of the committee, said:

"It is probable the superintendent will recommend a unification of the drawing department. This does not mean that Miss Locke will be dropped or made secondary to Mr. Hanstein. The salaries of Miss Locke's assistants will have to be cut somewhat, for economy. In the matter of music, the committee probably will recommend that Mrs. Heath's salary be cut $200, instead of $400, and her assistants' salaries also. A similar cut will be made on the drawing teachers."

A Committee on Pensions, headed by Miss Grace Reed, decided to invite four delegates from the Teachers' federation, and one from the Teachers' club, to meet with the committee and the Pension Commissioner to settle whether the teachers are under the protection of the pension law during July and August, when they are not in the employ of the board.

Abandon Mass-Meeting.

The Executive board of the Cook County League of Clubs decided not to call a public educational mass-meeting to discuss the present condition of the public school system and its management. A delegate convention, representing thirty clubs, was called to meet at the Palmer House on Monday afternoon to consider the matter.

Ask Ban on Signboards.

Mrs. Corinne Brown presented a communication from the Committee on Civics objecting on grounds of art, morality, and economy to the large signboards which inclose many vacant lots. The communication was referred to the City Council with the request that it take action.

VACATION SCHOOLS OPEN SOON.

Four Will Be Started on July 5 and a Fifth if There Is Money Enough.

The vacation schools will be opened on July 5, to continue for six weeks. Four schools will be opened with the funds on hand, and a fifth if contributions warrant. The schools which will be opened on July 5 are:

The Foster School, Union and O'Brien streets.
The Carpenter School, Center avenue and Huron street.
The Haven School, Fifteenth street and Wabash avenue.
The Adams School, Chicago avenue and Townsend street.

Funds for the conduct of the schools have been raised by the permanent Committee on Vacation Schools and Playgrounds of the Woman's clubs. Mrs. Emmons Blaine has made known her intention of giving $1,500 or as much as may be necessary for the maintenance of one school. The Chicago Woman's club has subscribed $1,800. The appropriation of the City Council, $1,000, is for the maintenance of playgrounds, which are under the direction of the committee. Principal Milliken of the Charles Kosminski School is superintendent of the schools, with Mrs. France Raymond as business manager and W. P. Beeching as director of field study.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Wedding of Miss Leita D. Stouffer and the Rev. C. S. Cooper—Other Nuptials.

Miss Leita Dorothy Stouffer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robert Stouffer, 3222 Lake Park avenue, and the Rev. Clayton Sedgwick Cooper of Lynn, Mass., were married last evening at the First Baptist Church, South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, the Rev. Johnston Myers of Immanuel Church officiating. The bride was assisted by Mrs. Jackson Kemper Dering as matron of honor. The best man was Mr. Willard S. Richardson. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper will spend most of the summer at the seaside, and will be at home after Sept. 1 at 262 Washington street, Lynn, Mass.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Maria Green, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Green, to Mr. Joseph Frederick Pierson took place last evening at the First Baptist Church, Evanston. The maid of honor was Miss Marian F. Green, the bride's sister, and her cousin, Miss Margaret Arnold of Providence, R. I., was bridesmaid. Mr. Walter W. Wilson was best man. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Pierson will reside at 1414 Hinman avenue, Evanston.

The marriage of Miss Violet M. Sanborn and Mr. Charles Ridgeley Hudson took place yesterday in Springfield, Ill. Miss Mary Hudson, sister of the groom, was maid of honor and the best man was Mr. W. W. Smith.

Miss Margaret Olive Black, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. V. Black, 147 Forty-second place, and Mr. Mark Baldwin of Duluth were married last evening at 8 o'clock at the Congregational Church, Jacksonville, Ill.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth O'Connell and Mr. Joseph George Murphy will take place on Wednesday, June 28, at St. Patrick's Church.

A dinner-dance will be given at the Onwentsia club on Friday evening. One hundred and fifty guests are expected.

Mrs. Charles H. Randall, 4339 Drexel boulevard, will give a young people's card party on Friday afternoon.

The women of the Fifth (Kenwood) Presbyterian Church will give a lawn fête tomorrow evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Faulkner for the benefit of the organ fund.

Mrs. J. M. Patterson, 4945 Lake avenue, will give an informal lawn party tomorrow for her guest, Miss Alice Greene, of New Orleans.

Mrs. Grace E. Marks, Miss Edith Marks, and Miss Clara B. Bush are in Paris.

Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Ives, 3220 Vernon avenue, who have been in California for two years, have returned to Chicago.

Miss Blanche Rubel will return next week from Louisville, Ky., to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Hannah Rubel, 492 Forty-second place.

Dinner to Guatemalan Consul.

Aurora, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—A reception and dinner was given this evening to A. M. Beaupre, Consul General and Secretary of the Legation at Guatemala, who is home on a visit. Former Mayor Holden acted as toastmaster. Speeches were made by Congressman Hopkins, State Representative Aischuler, H. D. Judson, Dr. W. A. Colledge, and Charles Pierce Burton.

Tourists

To Colorado, Utah, California, and North Pacific coast points should take advantage of the extremely low excursion rates to be placed in effect by the Great Rock Island Route June 25 to July 11. Liberal return limit. For full information call at or write city ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

DEGREE FOR M'KINLEY.

MOUNT HOLYOKE MAKES PRESIDENT DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAWS.

Honor Conferred on His Visiting the School to Witness the Graduation of His Niece—Executive Responds in an Address Extolling the Influence of Educated Womanhood—He Is Accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and His Official Household.

South Hadley, Mass., June 20.—President and Mrs. McKinley and their party, who came to witness the graduation of Miss Grace McKinley, niece of the President, reached here at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. J. L. R. Trask and the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith of the Board of Trustees of Mount Holyoke College were waiting for them at the entrance to the college grounds. The visitors were escorted to the chapel, where the graduating exercises were held, and as the President, leaning on the arm of Dr. Smith, appeared at the entrance, the audience arose.

As the last diploma was presented, and the President was about to resume his seat, Dr. Trask arose, and, addressing President McKinley, announced that Mount Holyoke College wished to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws.

President McKinley's Address.

The President accepted the honor in the following words:

"Mrs. Mead, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I cannot refrain from making acknowledgment in the presence of the distinguished honor which the Board of Trustees and officers of this institution have been pleased to confer upon me. I want to assure the young ladies of the graduating class that I am both delighted and honored to be a member of a class of '99.

"Massachusetts has been and is first in many things, but in nothing more than in educational institutions. I count myself most fortunate to have been privileged yesterday to look upon the faces of the graduates of Smith College, that splendid institution of learning for the education of the women, and I count myself most fortunate today to look upon the faces of the graduates of this gloriously historic institution, that has done so much for the exaltation of women and whose influence is felt not only in Massachusetts but in every part of our common country.

Influence of Women.

"Mount Holyoke is more than sixty years old today, and the influence of this institution in molding and shaping the citizens of the nation can never be told. I am glad that we are demonstrating in the United States today that the boy shall have no more advantages than the girl, and Mount Holyoke and Smith and the half-dozen other institutions of the land are demonstrating that fact.

"An educated womanhood is an open school for citizenship every day of the year, and the home is the training school for the mother, the soldier, and the statesman. I wish for this graduating class all good things, and I want you to be assured that all good things wait upon a pure and noble woman."

In the President's Party.

The President and the gentlemen who accompanied him, including Governor Roger Wolcott, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, and members of the official family, were given seats on the platform. Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Wolcott, and the other ladies of the party sat at the right in the auditorium. The seniors occupied the front rows.

After devotional exercises Dr. Smith read an address, his subject being "A Plea for the Humanities." In closing he welcomed the guests, and introduced Governor Wolcott, who spoke at some length. Then, while the chorus was singing, President McKinley was escorted to the front of the platform by Mrs. Mead, President of the college.

Miss McKinley's Diploma.

Upon a table near at hand lay the diplomas. As the music ceased the President raised one of the rolls, and the name it bore was that of his niece, Miss Grace McKinley. The young lady advanced, received the diploma, and shook hands with the President. This was the only demonstration made by the graduates, aside from the usual bow and expression of thanks.

At the close of the President's deliverance of the degrees a beautiful purple banner, inscribed "Mount Holyoke, '99," was presented to him by the graduating class.

Receives the People.

After the college exercises the President held a reception in front of the village church, shaking hands with 2,400 people. Then the visitors returned to the Whiting mansion in Holyoke by electric car. Tomorrow President McKinley and party will enjoy a steamer ride down the Connecticut River to Springfield, where there will be receptions and a parade, and at 4 p. m. the party will leave Springfield for Adams, Mass., by special train. The President will return to Washington the night of June 28.

Mount Holyoke College, in conferring a degree upon the President today, followed closely after Smith College at Northampton, the trustees of which on Monday night informed the President that they had voted to confer upon him the degree of LL. D.

The President today sent the following acknowledgment to President Seelye of Smith College:

"Receive for yourselves and the trustees my high regard for the honor conferred upon me. Mrs. McKinley joins with me in hearty congratulations to the class of '99."

OFFICERS OF W. C. T. U. HERE.

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon Return from a Trip in the West Organizing Legions.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, President, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice President, of the National W. C. T. U., arrived in Chicago yesterday, after a trip of 9,500 miles in Western States, organizing temperance legions, and adding new members to the local unions visited. Much interest was aroused in the next national convention, to be held in Seattle, Wash., Oct. 20-25. The officers will remain in Chicago for a week. Mrs. Stevens goes then to her home in Portland, Me., and Miss Gordon to Prohibition Park, N. Y.

Influence of Henry Wichert Filed.

By the terms of his will, executed in 1884 and filed yesterday in the Probate Court, the estate of Henry Wichert, who died on June 16 at Spring Lake, will be divided between his widow, Mrs. M. A. L. Wichert, and his two children, Alexander H. Wichert and Miss Elsa A. Wichert. The estate is estimated to amount to $46,000.

When a mother thinks she is going to die and rather wishes she could, what happens to the child? Where else shall the child get the love, kindness and care that is to ripen it into useful, happy maturity?

Where is the husband to turn for the comfort of home—the sympathy of wifely affection—the support that only a strong, cheerful, healthy help-mate can give?

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Dr. R. V. Pierce is chief consulting physician at the world-famous Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., and during his thirty years' practice here developed his great family medicines—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Mrs. Claus Nelson, of Pico Heights, Los Angeles, Cal., Box 31, writes: "I send you my picture taken with my little boy. I do not look so sad now as I do in the picture; I was sick then and I thought my days would not be long, but your kindness and medicine would not let me die. You have my heart-felt thanks for your kindly advice to me in my sickness; also for your book which I received two years ago, and which I could not do without. If is all the Doctor I have had since I got it. I had female trouble, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, together with the advice given in his book, cured me of five years' sickness."

The book Mrs. Nelson mentions is Dr. Pierce's 1,000 page "Medical Adviser," the most useful "doctor book" published. A copy in stiff paper-covers sent on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*; in cloth-binding ten stamps extra. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Married and Happy Ever After.

UNTIL we met face to face in a crowded street I had not known of Ben being in London.

His manner seemed a little nervous, but I attributed it to our unexpected meeting.

We had been friends until our walks in life widened apart. He became an architect and decorator and I had chosen medicine.

When the cab stopped before a handsome house and Ben sprang out, I was silent with amazement. He led me through halls and rooms that seemed old and grand to my American eyes, and then closed the door of a cozy den and we were alone.

"Why, Ben, old fellow, you must have struck it rich," I ventured, and he looked at me, paling a little.

"Haven't you heard?" he asked.

"Not a word since the old man was cut up in the wreck, and Dan Ward, being the next of kin, came in for the fortune that should have been yours," I replied, hesitatingly, knowing what a blow all this had been to Ben.

He laughed softly, and his hands moved in the old, restless way I had so often noticed when he had something important to tell me.

"You came away before I took the contract to restore the old place?" he said.

"Yes," I answered, with something like a gasp. Had they added insult to injury? Had they dared—

"At first the offer hurt me, and then the man in me gave way to what you used to call the artistic instinct. Hadn't I been thinking of its possibilities all these years?"

"But to do it for another man—for him, Ben!" I interrupted.

"Well, he really couldn't help it, you know, though it was not until later that I was able to take that philosophical view of it. It was only that I loved Lakewood too well to have it spoiled, and—and I wanted to get away from the city, for Dolly's father—well, he liked Lakewood and all that goes with it, and so Dan, and not I, was in high favor with him."

"It was hard when you had every reason to expect it for your own," I persisted.

"Yes, but there was the bigger trouble using me up," he said, smiling softly.

He sat still then; still, except those restless hands; slender and white as a woman's they were, and I knew by their moving that Ben's story was a hard one for him to tell.

"You don't believe in ghosts—in the return of the disembodied spirit, do you, Dick?"

"Well, no, Ben. I suppose I am material. My profession——"

"But you'll believe my story." He looked up with his sweet, calm smile.

"Certainly I will. Am I to hear it now?"

He glanced at the clock. "Yes. I'll tell you now, before Dolly comes——"

"Dolly!"

"You have the last of the story first. The 'married and happy ever after,' you know. Well, you see, we went down to Lakewood, and the men lived at the village hotel. But I put up at the old place, with Gaston and Hannah to take care of me. Poor old things! Over and over they described the horrible scene to me. I had only reached home in time for the funeral, you know, and for the—the will, which could not be found.

"For a year, a whole year, I worked, never once growing tired of the exquisite woods, metals, and fabrics. A year, and the anniversary of my adopted father's death was at hand. Ah! the place was a wonder of beauty now!

"It happened that I was at work in the old man's room, the long one along the south wing. It was midnight, and I was busy with my drawings. Now and then a splash of rain came with the wind through the window, and the light, the only one in the room, flickered and cast strange shadows on my papers.

"I had measured the wall and was turning away when something on the pillow caught my eye, and I stood still. My blood froze as the horror of it came upon me, and my feet were like lead.

"On the pillow lay the head of Mr. Guthrie. The fine, grim old face, with its inscrutable eyes and thin lips, the brow and shining white hair—all this, but the head only—the head severed from a body that I did not see.

"I heard a voice, a low, sobbing voice, but my soul was faint with sickening fear, and I did not hear the words. I staggered to a chair, my fascinated eyes on the face that lay upon the white pillow. But only my eyes were alive. I could not hear if there were words. The light on the table flickered and went out and I was alone with that.

"Hannah came with the coffee I always have at midnight when I am at work. She relighted my lamp and moved it out of the draft. I glanced at the bed. There was nothing on the pillow. Hannah looked sharply at me and went away. I swallowed the black coffee, and went over to the table where my work lay.

"Presently, as I sat listening, I heard a slow, halting step. I knew the sound. A hesitating, heavy step—the step of an old man whose feet are tired of earth's ways. I turned my head, and I saw crossing the room the lower limbs of a man—the feet and legs to the knees. They were going from me.

"Near the wall, at the side of the bed they stopped. A flash of lightning dazzled me, and when I looked again they were gone, but turned toward me were a pair of arms, long, shaking arms and slender yellow hands, floating slowly, slowly across me. I felt them on my face, the cold, clammy fingers, the icy palms. I felt them draw me from my seat and on to the wall at the side of the bed.

"And then I saw them move doubtfully, carefully over the dark panels with the hesitating, uncertain motion that belongs to old people when sensation has grown dull.

"I was numb with horror, but I stood there quaking like a dying thing, and I felt my own hands lifted and saw them move over the panels, guided by those other hands. And a panel moved, and I heard a rustle as of old papers, and a thud, and then I sank down and down to——

"For days I was dead to things of earth. But at last I began to be able to trace Dolly's face in the darkness that enveloped me, and her voice was the first I heard. It was she who held my hands one day when I was better, and told me that in my work I had somehow found the will and old papers that proved the secret I had always suspected. I told you long ago." He left off; a sort of breathless look came to his face.

"I know. You are Mr. Guthrie's son," I said quietly.

"Yes. But they can't find the place where the papers were hidden. It is strange, Dick. I have had the walls searched again and again. The old room has been ruined in the search. I cannot go back, and so we are here, Dolly and I, and Lakewood waits for us. Ah, she is coming!"

"Ben, are you hiding from me here in the firelight?" and Dolly, laughing, light-hearted Dolly, fluttered in.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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TRINITY COLLEGE.
Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at the office of J. H. S. Quick, 95 Dearborn-st., Chicago, 10 a. m., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 29th and 30th, and July 1st, 1899. Catalogues and specimens of Examination Papers can be obtained on application to the President, or to the Secretary of the Faculty, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
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Cool and delightful place on the east shore of Lake Michigan; only six hours' ride by steamer, twice daily, from Chicago. Good boating and fishing. Fine sandy beach for bathing in front of hotel. Hotel and grounds electric lighted, and complete modern arrangements. Terms, $9 to $12 per week. Send for illustrated booklet.

KAYE'S PARK HOTEL,
LAKE GENEVA, WIS.
Chicago's favorite family summer resort. Open for the season June 20. Splendid railroad connections to and from Chicago via C. & N. W. Ry. The steam yacht "Arthur Kaye" will run in connection with all trains at Williams Bay. Rates reasonable. For particulars address ARTHUR KAYE Estate, Lake Geneva, Wis.

LAKE HARBOR HOTEL.
A thoroughly equipped family summer resort with all modern conveniences. Accommodations for 500 guests. Golf, tennis, fishing, bathing and sailing. Reached by the Chicago & West Michigan R. R. and Goodrich steamer daily. Address EDWARD R. SWETT, Prop'r, Muskegon, Mich.

THE ALMA SANITARIUM,
ALMA, MICH.
The ideal resort for Rest and Health—Unexcelled location, invigorating breezes of the pine woods and Great Lakes. Fully appointed and luxuriously furnished. Perfect cuisine. Two valuable and distinct mineral waters. Illustrated book free. Address The Alma Sanitarium, Alma, Mich.

GRAND HOTEL, Mackinac Island, Mich.
The largest, most charming, and fashionable resort hotel in the Northwest. July 1st until last of September.

Wayne Hotel and Pavilion, Detroit, Mich.
First-class, American and European plan. For rates, curculars, etc., address
J. R. HAYES, Detroit.

NEW ARLINGTON,
PETOSKEY, MICH.
The LARGEST and FINEST HOTEL on the Northern Lakes. Rooms with bath. Elevators. Steam heated. Golf, Sailing, Bathing, and Cycling. Send for rates and booklet. S. H. PECK, Manager.

OMENA RESORT, Omena, Mich.
Most charming and desirable in all nature's handiwork to build a summer cottage; extending one mile into Grand Traverse Bay; 20 miles north of Traverse City, Mich., on high point of native forest. Shaded drives and walks; fine hotel accommodation. Send for booklet. F. H. GRAVES, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE INN —CHARLEVOIX— *The Beautiful*
FAVORITE MICHIGAN RESORT.
Finest Building, furnishings, service, swimming pool, etc. Beds as good as those at home. Golf Tournaments July 13 and 15. Valuable prizes. Write for rates to E. T. OSBORN, Charlevoix, Mich.

HOTEL GLENWOOD
Now Open for Season. Located on Lake Geneva. Postoffice—FONTANA, WIS.
MARSHALL BROS., Proprietors.

THE LAKESIDE, Brown's Lake, Burlington, Wis.
Summer Hotel. 72 miles from Chicago. Send for booklet. Special rates for June. ROY MOORE.

CUNNINGHAM'S, BROWN'S LAKE, BURLINGTON, Wis.
72 miles from Chicago; first-class summer home, with best service. Send for booklet. P. H. CUNNINGHAM, Prop.

CAMP LAKE HOTEL, CAMP LAKE, WIS.
Capacity for this season increased for double the number of guests. For particulars see Sunday advt. or write J. H. McVEY, Prop.

HOTEL WHITCOMB.
Beautifully situated on the bluff overlooking the lake. Address A. VINCENT, Prop.
St. Joseph, Mich.

Lake Lawn Hotel, Delavan Lake, Wis.
Cottages and steamboat in connection; all new modern improvements; 15 acres of lawn and shade trees; grand facil

GOOD PRICE FOR BONDS.

CHICAGO REFUNDING ISSUE SELLS ON 3.09½ PER CENT BASIS.

City Bonds Amounting to $618,000 Are Offered and the Merchants' Loan Bids $37,549 Premium—Mayor and Controller Are Pleased—Federal Steel Common Is Hammered—Advance Is Shown in Linseed Common and Preferred on Local Exchange.

The best bid for bonds of the City of Chicago ever had was made by the Merchants' Loan and Trust company yesterday, when it offered to pay a premium of $37,549.86 for the entire issue of $618,000 3½ per cent twenty-year refunding bonds, the issuance of which was recently authorized by the City Council. This is on a basis of 3.09½ per cent, while the best price offered before was a bid on a basis of 3.20 per cent for $98,000 of refunding bonds sold by Controller Waller a year ago.

The award was not made, as the Milwaukee Avenue Bank offered to take $50,000 of the issue at a premium of $3,042.50, $25,000 at a premium of $1,598.75, and $25,000 at a premium of $1,595.75, while the State Bank of Chicago offered to pay a premium of $8,075 for $100,000 of the bonds. These figures were slightly in excess of the bid made by the Merchants' Loan and Trust company, and the two bidders claimed they should have as many bonds as their bids called for. The total, however, did not equal the amount to be issued, and while Controller Kerfoot said he would take their claim under consideration he also said he did not wish to split the bonds up and would probably award them to the bidder who was willing to take all of them.

Both the Mayor and Controller expressed themselves as much gratified with the offers made by the various bidders, as they showed the high credit the securities of Chicago have in the money market. "I supposed we reached the top notch when Controller Waller made the other sale," said the Mayor, "but Mr. Kerfoot has beaten it."

The premiums offered by the bidders who offered to take the entire issue are as follows:

N. W. Harris & Co.	$34,007.00
Trowbridge, McDonald & Niver company.	36,116.00
Merchants' Loan and Trust company.	37,549.68
Mason, Lewis & Co.	28,551.60
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.	28,057.20
Parson, Leach & Co.	33,650.00
First National Bank.	35,041.00
Home Savings Bank.	23,545.00

Federal Steel Common Sells Off.

The injunction which was asked to prevent the payment of the dividend on the common stock of the Federal Steel company had a depressing effect upon the market for this stock yesterday. It was the most active stock traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, sales of over 50,000 shares being made. Stock opened at 60¾, which was at a decline from the closing of the previous day. It sold down to 58 under the hammering of the bears, but recovered to 59¾ at the close, as compared with the close Monday at 61. The officers of the company insist the suit for injunction will fail because of the action of the directors in setting aside a sum sufficient to pay the dividend on the preferred stock during the entire year. Traders looked upon the suit as being one of considerable importance, as the court's decision in this matter will affect all of the other big combinations which are incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. It has been customary for companies having issues of common and preferred stock to pay dividends on common stock, when any are declared at the same time dividends are declared on the preferred. No company paying dividends on the common stock has waited for payment of dividends on the preferred stock for the entire year before declaring a dividend on the common. A final decision to the effect the holders of common stock are not entitled to a dividend until the full amount is paid would serve as a precedent in the cases of other companies incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

Officials of the American Steel and Wire company have gone to Worcester, Mass., to inspect the Washburn-Moen plant located in that city. They will go on from Massachusetts to New York, arriving there for the directors' meeting which is to be held Thursday. No official announcement has yet been made as to the intention of the directors in the matter of a dividend on the common stock of Steel and Wire. It is not believed, however, there will be any dividend declared. The action of the courts in the injunction suit brought against the Federal Steel company will probably be waited for before the company declares any dividend payable on the common stock of the company.

To Change Clearing-House Rules.

The Chicago Clearing-House association has issued a circular in regard to the proposed change in bylaws as to the manner in which money shall be put up where it is sent to the clearing-house. If this change in bylaws is effected banks will be required to put up gold in packages containing $5,000 in bags bearing the seal or the number of the bank. Currency must be put up in packages of $2,000 and must be in bills of the same denomination and shall not be less than $50 in denomination. Each package of gold or currency must be accompanied by the bank putting up the packages, and this guarantee shall be good until the close of banking hours the following day.

Other changes in rules, if adopted, will provide that each bank shall keep in reserve 25 per cent of its net deposits, subject to check, and 10 per cent of its net time deposits. These changes in bylaws will permit savings banks and trust companies to become members of the clearing-house. Savings banks have objected heretofore to joining the association on the ground that they should not be required to keep a percentage of savings bank deposits on which the bank may require sixty days' notice of withdrawal, as is required in checking accounts.

Linseed preferred, as well as Linseed common, was boosted up in yesterday's market. The preferred opened at 42, which was the top quotation of the day. On sales of 2,010 it advanced to 44¾, which was the closing figure. Linseed common opened at 37¾ and advanced to a close of 39. Sales of 1,085 shares of the common were made during the day's trading. The buying was confined to a comparatively few brokers, and it was looked upon by Linseed people as a persistent buying campaign for the account of insiders. The drive in Linseed stock which characterized previous days' trading was absent from yesterday's market.

National Steel common opened at 48¾, which was the low quotation of the day. It advanced slowly, selling up to 50¾ and closing at that figure. There were no sales of preferred. Transactions in Steel common amounted to 700 shares. Diamond Match sold at 149 and 150, with the close at the latter figure.

Foreign exchange was firm yesterday at the following rates in Chicago:

Sterlings—	Demand.	Sixty days.
Actual	488	486
Commercial	487	485¼
Paris francs—		
Actual	5.16¼	5.18¾
Commercial	5.17½	5.20
German marks—		
Actual	94½	94 13-16
Commercial	95 5-16	94 9-16

Closing rates on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	91	92
Electric Vehicle	103	108
Do pfd.	113	125
Kentucky Distilling	19	20
Do pfd.	60¾	61
Otis Elevator	34⅞	35¼
Do pfd.	90	91
Republic Iron and Steel	17	18
Do pfd.	61¾	63
Royal Baking Powder	100¾	101
Standard Oil	465	466

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,085	9¾	8½	9¾
Do pfd	2,010	44¾	42	44¾
American Radiator	25	88	88	88
American Tinplate	105	88	85	88
Do pfd	150	85	84¾	85
Chicago Brewing pfd	130	12¼	11	12¼
Chicago Packing	60	12	12	12
Diamond Match	950	150	149	150
Lake St. Elevated	210	16½	16½	16½
Do certif	178	14¾	13¾	14¼
Masonic Temple	225	62	60	62
Metropolitan Elevated	170	14¼	14¼	14¼
Do pfd	3	57¼	57¼	57¼
National Biscuit	225	43¾	42¾	43
Do pfd	147	98	98	98
National Carbon pfd	200	82	81½	82
National Steel	700	50¼	48¾	50¼
North Side Elevated	110	96¾	95½	95½
Street's Stable Car	110	20¼	20¼	20½
West Chicago	445	120	119½	120

BONDS.

$1000 Int. Pk. deb 6s	54¼	$41000 L. St. deb. 5s	94
3000 L. St. inc. 5s	50	7000 W. Chi. deb 6s	101

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 20.	June 13.
New York	$173,788,858	$235,958,741
Boston	23,660,161	25,550,459
Chicago	21,606,191	18,402,574
Philadelphia	19,704,344	17,255,397
St. Louis	5,320,423	5,104,100
Baltimore	3,859,758	4,696,864

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount bid; 10c discount asked.

BREAK IN INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

Legal Complications Affect Federal Steel and Prices Are Depressed—Buying at the Decline.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, June 20.—[Special.]—Drives made at some of the industrial stocks early in the day unsettled the whole market this morning and prices were irregular until well around noon, when a slow recovery set in and a firmer tone than has been seen for some time developed.

Sentiment on the industrial group, and particularly upon the steel stocks, has been so nervous of late that the announcement that a New Jersey court had granted an order restraining the payment of the dividend on Federal Steel common proved to be the one thing needed to bring about a sharp break.

Although Wall street generally looked upon the Federal Steel injunction as unreasonable and unlikely to hold, the selling movement that was inaugurated by the bears brought out considerable long stock, not only in Federal Steel itself but in steel and wire and a number of other industrial shares. Because of this the bearish rumors on the state of Continental Tobacco affairs were more effective than they would otherwise have been, and the speculative interests engaged in bearing those stocks had practically a free field in which to work.

On the general decline strong interests came into the market as buyers, showing more activity in that direction than they have for several days past. The recovery that went on during the last three hours was the result of buying by these interests and of some well disguised covering operations by prominent operators who are generally believed to be altogether bearish.

President Gary of the Federal Steel company disposed of the bearish feeling induced by the dividend injunction in a statement regarding the dividend provisions of the company's charter. This seemed to set at rest all question as to the legality of the dividend on the common stock. Federal Steel interests were confident that the injunction would be dissolved when the case is heard in court on July 3.

All the granger stocks were notably firm today on further favorable weather reports from the corn and spring wheat sections.

Houses identified with local banking interests were quite bullish on the cross and also on many of the Pacific shares, in which there was some firmness than for some time. Operators who predicted weady improvement in the crop situation from now on and talked pointedly of the large and unwieldy short interest in the grangers as Pacific groups.

Flower brokers were quite active today, buying large lots of Federal Steel on the dip, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit on the decline. They also bought considerable Pennsylvania railroad, which was one of the notably strong stocks of the day. The Flower people are talking with a good deal of enthusiasm on Brooklyn and are predicting immediately higher prices for it. Goselo on the other stocks of the Flower group is mildly bullish, although Federal Steel, it is openly predicted, is to go to 75 or higher.

Probably the most encouraging feature in today's market was the character of the buying of the Anthracite Coal shares and the firmness of that group. Morgan interests and their friends were the buyers and they took the stocks with a supreme disregard for the bearishness of the trading contingent.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Strong Closing of Railroad and Industrial Stocks After an Early Decline.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Today's advance in prices of stocks after an early weakness was no more conclusive of a settled condition of the speculative situation and of the future course of the stock market than was yesterday's decline.

There was a brief and spasmodic period of liquidation in Federal Steel and American Steel and Wire in the opening dealings, and the professional bear party took advantage of this to unload and depress the whole market. But the brief duration of the decline and the firm resistance offered by prices at the low points warned the bears of the futility of an effort to break the whole market. They, therefore, took their profits on the decline of yesterday and this morning by buying stocks at the low level.

There was some organized buying of the Flower group of specialties, not only in support of Federal Steel, but for the long account in Brooklyn Transit, People's Gas, and other specialties.

The action of the wheat market prompted some buying of the grangers also. The continued weakness of wheat in face of the well supported information of poor crops in Russia and eastern Europe made the conclusion unavoidable that our supplies of American wheat were believed to be forthcoming by those who are best able to judge.

Aside from this the market continued narrow and professional, and could not be said to represent anything more than the covering of short contracts by yesterday's bears. Reports from both Federal Steel and Steel and Wire was wide, 5,000 shares of the former selling at a drop of 1¼ to 3 points, and 6,000 shares of the latter in simultaneous transactions from 1¼ to 2⅝ below last night's prices. The motive of course was the granting of the injunction against the use of the payment of the 1¼ per cent dividend which has been declared on Federal Steel common, on the ground that the profits for the current fiscal year, the prior right of the preferred stock to its 8 per cent dividend could not be insured. The statement of President Gary that a sum which had already been set aside to pay a yearly dividend on the preferred stock was the decisive influence in the ally of bulls for the day. The decline for each on the day was only about a point.

Rather conspicuous strength was shown by the Union Pacific stocks, Reading, Lackawanna and Pennsylvania in the late dealings, but as these have recently had sharp declines, their relatively greater advance was not thought to be encouraging by outsiders through commission houses continued at a minimum, was weak, Continental and American Tobacco weak, and the local transaction stocks moved upwards. Total sales of stocks were 386,514 shares.

Some apprehension still exists over the threatening situation in France and in south Africa, and the ruling price for money in London, which is the result of a rather unbridled speculation. The advance in money in Berlin was reflected in higher discounted rates in London, but the actual bank rate for sterling exchange here, which is believed to foreshadow a further outflow of gold. The rate of exchange on Berlin, however, showed an off a fraction in New York, rather inconsistently.

The general weakness of government bonds was unexhibited. Reading were heavy, Kansas, Chicago City, Pittsburg and Gulf firsts dropping 2¼. Total sales, par value, $3,010,000. Denver 4s and the 3s registered declined ½; do coupon, 4s 4s and the 5s, ¼ in the bid price.

Money on call steady at 1¼@2½ per cent; last loan, 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3¾ per cent. Sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486@486¼ for 60 days and 485¾@488 for 60 days' posted rates, 486¼@487 and 489; commercial bills, 485@485¾.

Silver certificates, 60¾@62; bar silver, 60¾; Mexican dollars, 48¾.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Y'day.	Closing 20.
Amer. Sugar	25,300	153¾	150⅝	153	151¾
Amer. Tobacco	2,600	98	96¾	96¾	96
Am. Tel. & C.	140	103	101	103	
Amer. Linseed	100	8½	8½	8½	
Anaconda	4,000	55¾	48	50¾	50¾
Amer. Tin	900	36	34¾	36	35⅞
Do pfd	150	85¼	85¼	85¼	85
Atchison	900	17¼	16¾	17¼	17¼
Do pfd	7,800	54⅞	54¼	54¾	54
Amer. Hoop	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
Do pfd	200	76¾	76¾	76¾	76
Am. Spa. Mfg. Co.	2,400	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	400	33½	33	33	
Amer. Steel Hoop	100	45	45	45	
Do pfd	25	75	75	75	75
Am. St. & Wire	34,200	54⅝	52	54	53¾
Do pfd	300	98	96	98	96
Am. Car. Fdry	500	16	15¾	16	16
Do pfd	500	69½	69½	69½	69½
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	33,300	71¾	69¾	71¾	71¾
Bal. & Ohio	3,000	47¼	46¾	47	47
Do pfd	2,200	94	92¾	94	93¾
Am. Smelting	700	87¾	87¼	88	87¾
Do pfd	500	83¾	82¼	82½	82¾
Bkln. Un. Gas	125	136	136	136	136
Chi. Term	120	15¾	15	15	
Do pfd	550	48¾	48	48¼	
C. B. & Q.	11,100	130¾	129¾	130¾	130⅝
C. & N. W.	1,000	153¾	153¼	153¾	153¾
C. M. & St. P.	10,200	126¾	125¾	126½	125¾
Do pfd	150	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾
C. R. I. & P.	3,100	112¾	111¾	112¾	111¾
C. St. P., M. & O.	300	98¼	97¾	98¼	97¾
Ches. & Ohio	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Chic. & Alton	700	248	245	248	246
Do pfd	500	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Chic. R. R.	900	118¾	116¾	118¾	116¾
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	800	181¾	180	181½	180
Chic. Traction	500	59¼	56¼	59¼	58¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	200	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
Cont. Tobacco	32,500	48¾	45¾	48¾	45¾
Do pfd	2,300	81¼	80½	81	81
Colo. F. & I. Co.	900	45¾	43¾	44	44
Cal. So.	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Do 1st pfd	10	42	42	42	
Do 2d pfd	20	16	16	16	
Con. Ice	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Cent. Pac.	1,200	50	49¾	50	50
Del. & Hud.	100	169	169	169	
Del., Lack. & W.	400	195	193	195	194
Den. & Rio G.	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Do pfd	400	77	77	77	76¾
Dis. Sec. Cor.	100	21¼	21	21	
Erie 1st pfd	100	38	38	38	
Erie 2d pfd	100	34	34	34	
Fed. Steel	5,200	60¾	58½	59¾	61
Do pfd	3,500	92¾	88¾	89¾	82
Gen. Elec.	600	117¾	117	117¾	117¾
Gt. Nor. pfd	560	168¾	168¾	169¼	
Glucose	300	66¾	66	66¾	66¼
Ill. Cent.	700	113¾	112	113	112¾
Int. Paper	900	41¼	41	41¼	40¾
Do pfd	200	77	77	77	76
K. C., F. S. & G.	1,600	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
Do pfd	10	70	70	70	70
Louis. & Nash.	3,000	67	65¾	66¾	66¾
L. E. & W.	700	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¼
Do pfd	200	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
Manhattan	8,100	113¾	111¾	113¾	112¾
M. K. & T. pfd.	400	33	32¾	33	32¾
Met. St. Ry.	7,300	228	222	228	224
Mex. C. [Ltd.]	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13
Mo. Pac.	1,700	41¾	40	41¾	40¾
Mex. Nat.	100	8	8	8	8
Min. & St. L.	100	57	57	57	57
Do 2d pfd	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Nat. Bis.	200	45	45	45	45
Do pfd	50	99	99	99	99
Nor. Pac.	2,200	46¼	45¼	46¼	46
Do pfd	1,200	75¾	75¼	75¾	75¼
N. Y. Cent.	6,500	132¾	131¾	132¾	131¾
Nor. & W.	25	20½	20½	20½	20½
Do pfd	1,400	68¾	68¼	68¾	68¼
Nor. Am. Co.	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
N. Y., Ont. & W.	4,000	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¼
Nat. Lead	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do pfd	100	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
N. Y., S. & St. L.	500	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
N. Y. N. H. & H.	50	211	211	211	211
Nat. Steel	3,600	50	49	50	49
Do pfd	250	89¾	89¼	89¾	89¼
Ogn. Ry. & Nav	300	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
People's Gas	2,900	119¾	118	119¾	118¾
Penn. R. R.	2,900	131¾	130¾	131¾	130¾
Pac. Mail	1,400	47¾	46¾	47¾	46¾
Pullman	50	184¾	184¼	184¾	184¼
P., C. & St. L.	500	58	57	58	57
Pac. Coast	98	39	38¾	39	
Pressed Car pfd	250	82¾	82	82¾	82½
Reading	600	30¾	29¾	30¾	30¾
Do 1st pfd	11,600	60¾	60	60¾	60¾
Do 2d pfd	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Southern Ry.	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	1,400	49¾	48¾	49¾	49¾
Southern Pac.	11,100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
St. L. & S. W.	700	12¾	12¾	12¾	11¾
Do pfd	600	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
St. L. & S. Fran.	100	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
Do 2d pfd	200	36	36	36	
St. Paul & Duluth	100	50	50	50	
Sch. Dist.	1,900	18¾	18¼	18¾	17¾
Texas Pac.	700	18¾	18¼	18¾	
Tenn. Coal & Iron	6,400	65¾	63¾	65	64¼
Twin City	400	65¾	64¾	65¾	65¼
Union Pac.	8,800	40	38¾	39¾	39¾
Do pfd	2,700	74¾	73¾	74¾	73¾
U. S. Rubber	1,300	53¾	53¼	53¾	53¼
Do pfd	200	116	116	116	116
U. S. Leather	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Do pfd	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¼
W. & L. E.	600	9	8¾	9	
Do pfd	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Wabash pfd	200	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¼
West. Union	1,200	89½	89	89¾	90¼
Wis. Cent. w. i.	300	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd w. i.	600	54	53¾	54	54

W. C.	200	1¼	¾	⅞	.....
Do 1st inst rd.	450	3½	3	3½	.....

*Ex. div. 1½ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	45
American	182	Fargo	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	100¾	U. S. old 4s, reg.	112¾
U. S. 5s, reg.	108¾	U. S. old 4s, coup.	113¾
U. S. 5s, coup.	108¾	U. S. 5s, reg.	112¼
U. S. new 4s, reg.	130	U. S. 5s, coup.	112¼
U. S. new 4s, coup.	130		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$3000 Atch gen 4s	102⅝@⅞	$3000 M K-T 1st 4s	83¾@¼
32000 do adjmt	83¼@½	3000 Met St Ry 5s	122½
2000 B W-W 1st	106½@¾	3000 M-O new 5s	127¼
1000 Bkln Un 1st	111½	3000 Mich Cent 7s	110½
3000 B C R-N 1st	107¾	4000 N Y L-W 4s	108½
2000 B-7th Ave 5s	123	3000 N Y O-W 4s	106
29000 B-O 4s	101¾@½	19000 N-W 4s	94¾@95
136000 do 3½s	99⅝@100¼	2000 NY C L 3½	102½
40000 Cent Pac 1st	102	9000 do M 3½s	101
2000 C St P M-O cons	137½	1000 N C-St L 4s	106½
37000 Colo So 4s	88½@⅝	5000 N Y C-St L 4s	107
8000 Can So 1st	111	4000 N Y N E 1st 7s	121½
83000 Cent Ga con 5s	96¾	3000 N Y S-W gm	100
56000 C-O gen 4½s	94¼@¾	8000 N P prior 4s	104⅜
60000 Chi Term 4s	102⅜	10000 O R-N 4s	102⅜
6000 C-W I gm 5s	121@122	5000 O S L inc A 5s	92¾
5000 C F I 5s	98	5000 People's Gas cons	127@128
11000 C-E 5s	115@116	127000 Rdg gen 4s	90¾@91¼
5000 R I-P 5s	103¾	31000 R G W 4s	100¾@101¼
2000 C-N W deb 5s 1909	109½	2000 R W-O cons	128¾
5000 C St L Cairo div	97	5000 R G So 1st	74½
28000 do St L div	101½	11000 So Ry 5s	110¾@111
4000 D-R G 4s	108	32000 St P M-M 4s	118
9000 E-T-H 1st	103¾	8000 S R T inc	25¾
16000 Erie gen lien	73¼	20000 do 4s w. i.	85½
30000 H & Texas 4s	102½	27000 St L S W 1st 4s	92½@⅝
10000 H-T C 4s	87½	20000 do 2d inc	51½@52
5000 Ill C Louisville 5s	106¾	2000 S C-G 1st 5s	108½
$2000 K C P-G 1st 5s	106@62	1000 S P Ariz 5s stamped	107¼
3000 L S-M S 3½s	114½@¼	2000 Ulster-D 1st 5s	101¾
5000 L Erie 4s	98	18000 U P 4s new	109
1000 L N 4s	99	12000 U P 4s	107⅝@108
4000 do unfd 4s	96	8000 Wab 1st 5s	117¾@¾
2000 do P-A 1st	112¾	18000 do 2d	109
3000 L E-W 2d	109	3000 do deb ser B	35¾@⅞
20000 Mpt P C-P W 1st 6s	124	28000 Wis C 1st 4s	92¾
4000 Minn con 4s	106⅝	w. i.	85¼@¾
63000 Met El 1st	121½	30000 do 1st tr	77
19000 Mex-Int cons.	86¼	4000 W S gtd 4s	116¾

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balances, $272,389,466; gold reserve, $235,414,919.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Dullness the Feature in Stocks, with Some Improvement Toward Close.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—[Special.]—There was more dullness and no more even than yesterday in the Boston trading today. Federal Steel and Sugar exerted some influence and Parrott was sold down 1¼, about 1,000 shares coming out and accommodating the demand for information, the widest by far in the mining group or in any other. The price rallied to 51¾.

Dominion Coal was stronger, rallying from 51 to 52¾, with a fair buying movement much of the day. Atchison preferred also was bought well, gaining ¾ to 54¾ in the morning and holding the rise through the afternoon. Several lots of Mergenthaler sold at 208, and a good defensive feeling seemed to exist for ordered lots of home railway shares.

Call loans, 3@4; time money, 3@4½; commercial paper, 3½@5½. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 3 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	3,000	150⅝	150¼	152¼
Do pfd	25	118¾	118¾	118¾
Atchison	50	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	1,000	54	54⅜	54⅜
Arnold Print	100	16	15¾	15¾
Arcadian Mining	100	5¾	5¾	5¾
Bel. Telephone	120	340	340	340
Boston & Sevad	125	106	106	106
Butte & Bos. Min.	100	76	76	76
Baltic Mining	400	32½	33	33½
C. B. & Q.	900	130¾	130¼	131¼
Chicago Junction	75	145	145¼	145¼
Do pfd	25	131	131	131
Centennial Mining	100	14	14	14
Dominion Coal	1,500	51¾	52¾	51
Erie Telephone	25	95	95	95
Franklin Mining	700	19	18¾	18¾
Fitchburg pfd	50	117	117	117
Mexican Central	100	13	13	13
Mohawk	100	27	27	26¾
Parrott	1,500	52	52	50¾
Rubber	800	8¾	8¾	8¾
Santa Fe	100	12	12	12
Santa Ysabel Min.	125	13¾	13¾	13¾
Utah	700	41¾	41¾	41
Tecumseh Mining	100	4	4	4
Union Pacific	600	38¾	40	38¾
Do pfd	500	78¾	78¾	78¾
Wolverine Mining	400	45¾	45¾	45¾

BONDS.

$10000 Atch 4s	101¼	$52000 Mex 4s	75¼@¾
17000 Atch adj.	83¾@¾	5000 C W M 5s	90
2000 C B Q conv.	120		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

Speculative Securities Disturbed by Conditions in France and Transvaal.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram:

"The markets are still disturbed by Transvaal politics, though it is hoped war will be avoided. Paris was also a free seller today on the Cabinet crisis. Consols were flat, but this was partly due to fears of gold withdrawals in connection with the Russian loan.

Americans were heavy and neglected, closing slightly above the worst. Spanish 4s were firm at 62¾. Tintos were 43¼@45 11-16. Anaconda, 10 1-16.

LONDON, June 20.—Closing: Consols for money, 107 15-16; do for the account, 108 1-16; Canadian Pacific, 98¼; Erie, 12¾; Erie first preferred, 34¾; Illinois Central, 114¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 79¾; do for the account, 79¾; New York Central, 134; Pennsylvania, 66¼; Reading, 16¾; Union Pacific preferred, 75¼; Atchison, 17¾; Louisville, 68¼; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 10¼.

Bar silver, steady, 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2@2¼ per cent; for 3 months' bills, 2@2¼ per cent.

BERLIN, June 20.—Exchange on the boerse today was irregular. Home funds were steadier, foreigners were dull. Americans were weak; Canadian Pacific declined 1¾ marks. Mining and coal shares made a good recovery, especially mines, in expectation of a rise in the price of coal.

PARIS, June 20.—The tone of the bourse today there was all around weakness, but business afterwards improved, although it retained again towards the close. The fall in the price of Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos, owing to the projected taxation of minerals in Spain, caused much agitation. The market closed with a considerable decline. Kaffirs were freely offered at first, owing to the pessimistic views of the British press, received sharply, and closed weak. After the close of the bourse Kaffirs were steadier.

Three per cent rentes, 101 francs 25 centimes for the account; Spanish 4s, 63.60.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations on the Principal Speculative Boards.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Closing quotations in mining stocks:

Chollar	20	Ontario	731
Crown Point	22	Ophir	90
Con. Cal. & Va.	125	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	40	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Curtis	20	Quicksilver pfd.	150
Hale & Norcross	30	Sierra Nevada	70
Homestake	6000	Standard	225
Iron Silver	35	Union Con.	38
Mexican	25	Yellow Jacket	28

DENVER, Colo., June 20.—[Special.]—Closing quotations:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Battle Mountain	28¾	30	2,000
C. C. & M.	9	9¼	2,000
Magnet Rock	5	6	10,000
Mollie Gibson	5¼	5½	19,000
Mountain Beauty	5¼	5¾	10,000
Union Gold	25¾	26¼	16,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 20.—[Special.]—Closing quotations:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	9¾	9¾	28,500
Alamo	8	8¼	10,000
Battle Mountain	27½	27¾	27,500
Blue Bell	8¾	8¾	35,000
C. C. & M.	8¾	8¾	18,000
Damon	17¼	17½	29,000
Elkton	88½	89	1,400
El Paso	26¾	27¼	2,100
Findley	14¼	14¼	1,000
Gold Coin	199	200	1,400
Gold Sovereign	5	5¼	12,000
Gould	7¾	8	17,000
Isabella	7¾	7¾	15,700
Independence	58½	59	7,300
Ironclad	45	47	2,000
Jackpot	35¾	35¾	7,000
Key Stone	10¾	11	12,000
Lexington	10¾	10¾	2,000
Matson	32½	33½	1,000
Moon Anchor	10¾	11

BARS BEER GARDEN PLAN

WALKER GIVES NEW OPINION IN SCHOENHOFER CO.'S CASE.

Corporation Counsel Holds That the Brewing Concern Must Secure Consents Not Only in Cottage Grove Avenue, but Also in Fifty-first Street—Calls Alderman Mavor's Ordinance Illegal — Agreement Is Reached on Temporary Trolley.

Corporation Counsel Walker gave Mayor Harrison an opinion yesterday which effectually disposed of nicely laid plans on the part of the Schoenhofer Brewing company whereby it thought it had fixed things so it could get a license for its beer garden at Fifty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue.

Mr. Walker's former opinion, which held that the brewing company must get the consent of the property-owners on both sides of the Cottage Grove avenue, did not go into the question of the property-owners of Fifty-first street, and the company started out on the premise that only the people in Cottage Grove avenue must be considered. It went to work afterwards and quietly—it is asserted by the use of substantial arguments of a financial kind—secured the consent of enough property-owners on the east side of the street to give it the required frontage. It already had the necessary consents on the west side.

Must Include Both Streets.

But in this later opinion Mr. Walker holds that, in spite of the fact that the only entrance to the garden is in Cottage Grove avenue, the location of the garden at the junction of the two streets makes it necessary for the brewing company to secure the consent of a majority of the proerty-owners in Fifty-first street as well as in Cottage Grove avenue. The opinion holds that the claim that because the garden has entrance only from one street that street alone must be taken into account is merely a technical one; that, as a matter of law, the fact that the garden has another street alongside of it makes it better fitted for the purpose for which it is used, and consequently it is as much "kept"—which is the word used in the ordinance—in that street as in the one from which it has its entrance.

Holds Mavor's Ordinance Illegal.

Mr. Walker also sent to Alderman Mavor an opinion that the latter's proposed ordinance increasing the difficulties in the way of securing a license in the local option district named is illegal. After Mr. Walker had declared the ordinance seeking to make a prohibition district out of this territory bad, Alderman Mavor submitted another, in which the requirement that the consent of the property-owners on both sides of the block in which the saloon is to be located must be obtained before license can be issued, was so changed as to demand that the consent of the owners of a majority of the frontage in the entire district be secured, and the requirement of a petition signed by a majority of the residents in the block, to that of a petition signed by a majority of the voters in the whole district. Mr. Walker holds this to be illegal, for the same reason as the other—that it proposes to change an act of the Legislature by a city ordinance.

Agree on Trolley Changes.

Mayor Harrison and Superintendent Nagle of the Chicago City railway company reached an agreement as to the conditions of the permit under which that company is to be allowed the use of the overhead trolley while it is repairing its Twentieth street power-house. The permit will be issued today and work begun at once.

The ordinance passed by the City Council provided that the company might string wires in State street north of Wabash and Wabash avenue north of Twentieth street. The Mayor, however, refused to allow all this, and said he would not consent to a trolley wire in State street north of Van Buren. As far as Wabash avenue is concerned, the company decided that by shifting its cable it would be able to continue running cars by cable in that street, and need not put up any wires.

It was arranged accordingly that the company should string trolley wires in State street from Root to Van Buren. Thence they must run east to Wabash avenue and north in Wabash to Madison, and around the company's loop there to Randolph street and back to Wabash avenue. When the wires are in this part of the State street will follow this route. The remainder will be hauled in State street north of Van Buren by horses. The one point the Mayor insisted on was there must be no trolley in State street north of Van Buren.

"All the company has to do now," said the Mayor afterwards, "is to meet and defeat Montgomery Ward, who probably will object to the trolley around the loop in Michigan avenue. It beat him once before, however, and probably can again."

Superintendent Nagle said he expected to have trolley cars running in State street by July 5.

Discuss Milwaukee Road's Petition.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys North referred the application of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road for permission to change from steam to the overhead trolley on its Evanston branch to a subcommittee, consisting of Aldermen Schlake, Olson, and Alwart. The subcommittee was instructed to report by next Monday, so that the ordinance, if passed at all, can be got through the Council before vacation.

The Mayor said he knew of no objection to the ordinance except that perhaps the compensation to the city it specifies—$5,000—is not high enough. Manager Parsons for the railway company told the committee that figure had been put in simply tentatively, and that the company is willing to discuss what should be a proper consideration.

CURRENT NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Agents Fail Again to Elect a Western Passenger Chairman—Referred to Executive Officers.

Western General Passenger Agents at their meeting yesterday failed to elect a new chairman of the Western Passenger association, and the matter was referred to the executive officers for their action. James Charlton, General Passenger Agent of the Alton, who had received a number of votes at the meeting the day before, announced that he would not accept the position, and most of his supporters transferred their votes to his son, George Charlton, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Alton. At one time Mr. Charlton received the votes of all but four of the roads represented at the meeting. Nine roads were not represented. This, however, did not elect Mr. Charlton, as under the association agreement a unanimous vote is required.

The executive officers meet this morning to consider the general rate situation and give special consideration to the proposition to divorce the immigrant clearing-house bureau from the association and make it an independent organization. They probably will take up first the election of a chairman in place of B. D. Caldwell. A large majority of the executive officers appear to be favorably to the election of C. M. Wellington. There is no doubt of the eminent qualifications of Mr. Wellington for the place, but some of the General Passenger Agents are not favorable to the election of a traffic official who has had more experience in handling freight than passenger affairs.

Shortening Overland Time.

The first "Imperial Limited" train over the Canadian Pacific, which is to reduce the time between Montreal and the Pacific coast by over thirteen hours, making the entire distance between Montreal and Vancouver in nine-nine hours and forty-five minutes, left Montreal on Tuesday evening. It is expected to reach Vancouver at 12:05 p. m. tomorrow, the fourth day out. The time occupied by the first transcontinental train to make the overland journey, in 1886, was 136 hours.

The inauguration of the new fast service over the Canadian road probably will be followed by a corresponding shortening of time by competitive American roads, and somewhat of a railroad war in time schedules, if not in rates, may be looked for.

Threatens Southwestern War.

Passenger rate affairs in the territory of the Southwestern Passenger association are as demoralized as those in the territory of the Western Passenger association. A serious rate war is threatened, and the blame for the trouble is laid on the Texas and Pacific. That road was fined recently under the association agreement for cutting party rates, and withdrew its membership. Lately it has made a cut in its rates from all points south of Dallas to Mississippi River points. All the other roads in the territory of the Southwestern Passenger association have been forced to meet the cuts.

Trouble Over Tickets.

The Southern Pacific, Santa Fé, and Union Pacific threaten to refuse to honor tickets of the Ogden gateway roads, which decline to comply with their rules regarding the sale of tickets for the National Educational association convention at Los Angeles July 11 to 14. In a circular just issued by those roads regarding the failure of some of their Eastern connections to accept the conditions named by them they say:

Without such acknowledgement, we must conclude that it is not your intention to join us in the sale of tickets for the N. E. A. meeting at Los Angeles, July 11 to 14, and acting thereunder we will not expect to honor any ticket of your issue purporting to be on account of said meeting, since sale of such tickets will be unauthorized by you.

Statements of Earnings.

Earnings of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Pan-Handle) for May and from Jan. 1 to May 31, compared with those for the corresponding periods in the previous year, were as follows:

May—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	$1,356,740	$1,258,577	$ 97,163
Net	282,870	*28,039	54,831
Surplus	29,070	*73,457	102,527
Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross	$6,658,870	$6,362,654	$296,216
Net	1,589,044	1,426,465	162,579
Surplus	282,377	3,007	249,370

*Deficiency.

General Railway Notes.

Western roads have refused to make a rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip to north Pacific coast points during the period this rate is in effect to Los Angeles on account of the National Educational association convention.

The Lake Shore changes time next Sunday. Train No. 15, Boston Special, now arriving at Chicago at 3:35 p. m., will arrive at 2:30 p. m. Train No. 6, fast mail, leaving Chicago at 8:30 a. m. and arriving in New York at 10:30 a. m. will arrive in New York at 10 a. m., taking only 30 minutes more than the limited, and no excess fare will be charged.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

Grain freights were firm at 2 cents on corn. Nothing is being done except in corn to Buffalo. Charters—To Buffalo—Louisiana, Neosho, Topeka, Mecosta, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—An effort was made today to advance the Escanaba rate to 70, but a couple of large carriers were placed at the old rate. Offerings of tonnage are light all around, and the feeling is strong. Coal strong; good demand at 35 and 50. Charters—Coal—Philip Minch, Dundee, Cleveland to Chicago, 50; Eureka, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 50; Nyanza, Webb, Auranja, Argo, Brunette, Madden, Mautenee, Ohio to Duluth, 35.

Vessel Movements.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Rugee, Milwaukee; Schlesinger, Chicago; Pope, Erie ports.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Egan, Topeka, Gilbert, Maruba, Cleared—Hugee, Escanaba.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Bartlett, Columbia, Chickamauga. Cleared—Genoa, Superior; Yale, Siemens, Duluth.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Arrived—Bessie, New Orleans, Monarch, Jane. Cleared—Kalkaska, Fryer, Chicago; Empire, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Manchester, C. Michelson, Tranage. Cleared—Maryland, Flower, Escanaba; Black, Port Huron; Manistee, Manistee.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Pickands, Rube Richards, John Hutchinson, C.int, Macy, Nyanza, Langell Boys, Muskegon; Queen of the Lakes, Queen of West, Ashland; Mabel Wilson, Milwaukee.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Dell, Rudolph, 11 last night; Sawyer, 1:30 a. m.; Bulman, 2:30; Maytham, 6; Rouse Simmons, 10; Butters, 4:30 p. m. Up—Schroeder, 3 p. m.; Hickox, Otis, 3:30; Sawyer, 6.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Grecian, 3:20 a. m.; Haskell, 8; Pringle and consort, 11:16; Three Brothers, 11:30; Sanilac, noon; Wotan and consorts, 2 p. m.; Pathfinder and consorts, 4; Down—Shenango, Ionia, 10 last night; Coralis, 10:30; Baltimore, 5 a. m.; Newaygo and consort, 5:30; Downing, 6; Kallyuga and consort, 9:20; Delaware, noon; Victory, Hundred Thirty-seven, 1:10 p. m.; Corsica, Cambria, 2.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—H. E. Packer, 9 last night; Colonial, 10; Peshtigo, 11; Two Fathers, 12:30 a. m.; Curry, 3:40; Mariposa, 5:15; Centurion, 6:20; Bulgaria and consorts, Manitoulin, 9:50; Helena, 10; Cuba, Blanchard, 10:20; Harvey Brown, 10:40; Republic, 11; Naples, 11:40; Hayward, 2:40 p. m.; Schuylkill, 5; Benefactor, 7:30. Down—Nyanza, Emory Owen, Michigan, St. Paul, Choctaw, 9 last night; James, 9:10; Langell Boys, Comstock, 10; Nasmith, Nasmith, 11; Oregon, 7:40; Venice, 9:15; Morley, Rose and barges, 10; Northern King, Codorus, 11:30; George King and barges, 1 a. m.; Pretoria, 2; Wells, Seymour, Eddy, John Owen, 4:10; Gilchrist, 5; Veronica, Amboy, Brazil, Yakima, 6.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Folsom, Mitchell, 11:30 last night; Chicago, Chippewa, 11:40; Hackett, McGregor, midnight; Spencer Pennington, Lockwood, 12:30 a. m.; Fairbairn, Roebling, 3; Chisholm, 3:15; Wallace, Waterman, 7:50; Black Rock, 8; Nicol, 8:15; Pioneer, Chautauqua, 9; Pratt, Athens, 9:15; Smith, Connelly Bros., Ogarita, Delaware, Pandora, 10; Zenith City, 3 p. m.; Gould, 3:30; Reed, Holland, Curtis, Hurd, 4:15; Cliff, Corona, 5:30; Caledonia, Polynesia, 6:20; Williams, Fayette, 8:30; Bangor, S. Down—Pathfinder, Sagamore, Vega, 2:30 a. m.; Sitka, Yukon, Grimcote, Pampa, 4:20; Langell, Arenac, Interlaken, Moore, D. Fulton, Krupp, 11; Northern Wave, Specular, Magnetic, noon; Madden, Mautenee, Nonquitt, Webb, 4:30 p. m.; Ericson and whaleback, 7.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Merchandise—Lycoming, Schuylkill, Buffalo. Coal—Ed McWilliams, J. S. Francomb, Erie; Samoa, Monteagle, W. B. Stafford, Buffalo. Lumber—Madagascar, S. M. Stephenson, F. Nell, Washburn; Albert Soper, Marinette; Guido, Pierport; A. F. Grover, Ida E., Manistee; Wonder, Muskegon; M. Corry, Garden City, Duluth. Light—John Plankinton, Milwaukee. Cleared—Merchandise—W. J. Averell, Ogdensburg; Tacoma, Buffalo. Grain—Commodore, J. Plankinton, City of Berlin, R. Mills, Buffalo. Light—Saginaw, Muskoka, Menominee; T. J. Boyce, Manistique; Arcadia, Arcadia; M. C. Neff, Boyne City; Pine Lake, East Jordan; S. A. Wood, Alpena; Hustler, Escanaba; S. M. Stephenson, Washburn; Magdalena, Frankfort; J. L. Boyce, Bark River; Andrew Jackson, Cedar Lake; J. D. Marshall, Rebecca Lawson, Flat Rock; Lettie May, Pentwater; A. P. Grover, Manistee; G. Stone, Buffalo.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to hear the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the charges against Superintendent Bowden by Fry & Sheldon. The committee, consisting of Carl Huncke, Edward B. Case, and C. P. Whitney, made a unanimous report and it was adopted by the Executive committee in full. The report in part is as follows, after reviewing the evidence, draws the following conclusions and recommendations:

"First, that T. A. Bowden, Superintendent of Ratings, was not guilty of intentional favoritism towards C. M. Nichols & Co.

"Second, that the evidence shows to the satisfaction of this committee that the negotiations of a partnership between T. A. Bowden and C. M. Nichols did not in any way influence T. A. Bowden in this matter.

"Third, that T. A. Bowden, Superintendent of Ratings, visited the risk of the Thomson & Taylor Spice company with C. M. Nichols subsequent to the change in classification, but the evidence shows to the satisfaction of your committee that he did not advise the Thomson & Taylor Spice company or any of its officers that any change would be made in the rate.

"Fourth, your committee finds further from evidence submitted that T. A. Bowden individually is not guilty of giving out advance information of change in classification of coffee roasting establishments to C. M. Nichols & Co. and it appears in the evidence that this information was obtained by Mr. Nichols while present at and overhearing the consideration of the question by the Classification committee at its first meeting on that subject.

"Fifth, your committee further reports that while there was a change in the classification of coffee roasters the improvement of the risk of the Thomson & Taylor Spice company in order to receive the credit for the change in classification necessitated an outlay on the part of the assured, and the Superintendent of Ratings in authorizing a rebate on this risk did not act contrary to his usual custom.

"Sixth, that the refusal of a reduction in the rate by Superintendent of Ratings Bowden on April, 1898, worked a grave injustice to Messrs. Fry & Sheldon, thereby giving C. M. Nichols & Co. undue advantage, and in the opinion of your committee was the first influence which finally resulted in the transfer of the Thomson & Taylor Spice company's line from Fry & Sheldon to C. M. Nichols & Co.

"Seventh, that T. A. Bowden, Superintendent of Ratings, neglected to apply the schedule in accordance with the information before him, and your committee does not consider his explanation that the new inspection report did not call special attention to the change in the number of coffee roasters satisfactory.

"Eighth, that Messrs. Fry & Sheldon having reviewed the schedule item by item with Superintendent Bowden, and having been informed by him that no reduction in the rate could be made, were warranted in accepting his decision as final.

"Ninth, your committee does not agree with Superintendent Bowden in the position taken by him that the action taken by the Classification committee regarding roasters was not a change in classification, but a new classification, as it affected a subject already classified, and your committee is of the opinion that notice of such proposed change should have been sent to all members before final action was taken by the committee."

The committee then makes the following recommendations:

"First, your subcommittee respectfully recommends that no new classification or change in old shall be made hereafter until all members shall have been advised of the action proposed, and that the action taken by the Classification committee shall be reported to and approved by the Executive committee by a three-fourths vote of said committee before becoming effective.

"Second, your committee further recommends that whenever knowledge reaches the Superintendent of Ratings of a change in a risk he shall immediately revise and promulgate a new rate, although no application may have been made by a member."

TESTS FOR STATE BOARD.

HEALTH BODY TO PROVE EFFECTS OF USING DRAINAGE CANAL.

Decides to Employ Experts for Work Along the Illinois River, Similar to That Being Done for the Sanitary District—Trustees of the Latter Agitated Over Buckingham Lease Plan —B. A. Eckhart's Views on Proposal —Mayor Against Water Power Sale.

The State Board of Health, through experts in engineering and bacteriology, will make a thorough study of the effect which will be produced upon the waters of the Illinois River when Chicago's methods of sewage disposal are revolutionized with the opening of the big drainage canal. In accordance with this plan an exhaustive sanitary survey of the river and its tributaries will be entered upon at once and carried on independent of the investigations already begun under direction of the Drainage board.

Emphatic statement is advanced that this line of action on the part of the health authorities contemplates no opposition toward the drainage system, even should evidence be deduced that increased pollution of the Illinois may result. The data secured will be filed with the object of showing by comparison after the change is made whether the sanitary condition of the Illinois River has improved or deteriorated.

The survey has been placed in the hands of Professor John W. Long of Northwestern University, who will conduct the chemical and bacteriological analyses, and Jacob A. Harman of Peoria, sanitary engineer. These two are arranging for a trip down the river on the boat of the Illinois Fish commission, which is now near Peoria.

Places for Observing Stations.

Observing stations will be located and samples of water collected at numerous points along the river. The board has designated certain of these points as follows:

Hydrants in Chicago; Bridgeport, before the water has passed the pumps; Lockport, Joliet, Morris, Ottawa, La Salle, Henry, above the dam; Peoria, above lake; Pekin, above city; Pekin, below the distilleries; Havana, Grafton. Mississippi River at points above and below the mouth of the Illinois River; Desplaines River at its junction with the Kankakee; the Kankakee at the same point; the Fox, Vermilion, and Sangamon Rivers where they meet the Illinois.

The survey and examination will, it is believed, require a period of six months.

"The State Board of Health," said Dr. J. A. Egan, its secretary, "realizes the vital importance which the turning of the city's sewage into the drainage canal will have for the life and health of the citizens of Chicago. Inhabitants of the Illinois River Valley likewise are concerned. This movement represents no opposition to the drainage channel plans."

The board will later take up the work of examining the condition of the water supply of the State institutions and municipalities. Public reports of the results secured through each inspection will be presented.

Drainage Board's Inspection.

Members of the drainage board said there was no fault to be found with the plan of the State Board of Health, but that it proposed apparently to do exactly the same work already begun by the drainage board by the departments of chemistry and bacteriology in the Universities of Chicago and Illinois.

"The work that is being done for the drainage board," said Trustee Eckhart, "was begun at Champaign last month. It is probable the two sets of investigators will arrive at practically identical results."

Strife Over Buckingham Plan.

No recent question has agitated the Drainage board more deeply than Clarence Buckingham's proposition to develop and utilize its water-power privileges. The trustees are in a state of mind over it which may lead to a bitter contest. B. A. Eckhart is absolutely opposing every suggestion made to give any private corporation a lease of the power. Trustees Boldenweck, Wenter, Jones, Smyth, and Mallette, it is said, have expressed themselves as favorable to the Buckingham proposition. Trustees Carter, Kelly, and Braden occupy neutral ground. Mr. Braden, supporters of the Buckingham plan assert, stands out because a proposition submitted verbally by the Sault Ste. Marie Water Power company got no consideration.

Mr. Carter said he believed the Sanitary District could develop and operate the enterprise itself, and added:

"In my judgment we will have ample funds within the year. Undoubtedly we have the right to construct a dam, but could not install the power. The law says we shall have control of the water-power, and may dispose of it, but does not give us authority to harness it."

Mr. Eckhart's idea is that the board should go as far as it can towards developing the power, then let the City of Chicago step in and untilize it for municipal purposes.

The trustees who oppose Mr. Eckhart declare this scheme is not practical. They discussed it at a meeting of the Committee on Federal Relations in the afternoon, until so many entangling questions were raised that the members threw up their hands.

"There will be a ready market at all times in Chicago for the 20,000 horse-power," exclaimed Mr. Carter, "and at the prevailing price, whatever that may be."

Mr. Carter said that by the board spending $1,000,000 for a tail-race and dam the city then might step in and put up the equipment.

Mayor Against Sale of Power.

Mayor Harrison said he did not believe the water power of the drainage canal should be sold to any private company before the city is given the option of using the power for its lighting and other plants.

"In order to take the power the city charter will have to be amended in some places," said the Mayor, "and this would necessitate delay for legislative action till 1901. The drainage trustees might not like the idea, but I do not think the power should be disposed of without giving the city a chance to accept it."

City Electrician Ellicott believes the power is worth $200,000 a year to the city or to any private company.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Judges Plan Year's Work.

At their meeting yesterday afternoon the Judges of the Circuit Court named Judge John Gibbons as Chief Justice for the coming year in place of Judge Neely. The plan of combining the chancery and the law calendars, so that each Judge of the court would have an opportunity to sit as a chancellor and as a law Judge, which was adopted last year, was also decided on. The meeting decided that the cases for the coming year should be divided into eleven calendars, each containing law and chancery cases. Seven of these double calendars will be assigned to the Judges sitting in the civil court, and the remaining two will be left blank, to be taken up by Judges called in from outside counties to assist in the work. The nine Judges to whom the regular work of the Circuit Court will fall this year are: Judges Gibbons, Clifford, Tuley, Haney, Neely, Dunne, Waterman, Burke, Smith. These, with Judges Adams, Windes, and Horton, assigned to the Appellate bench, and Judges Tuthill and Baker at the Criminal Court, compose the fourteen Judges of the Circuit Court. Judges Waterman and Burke at present at the Criminal Court, will return to the civil courts with the opening of the September term.

In addition to the other work of the meeting the vacations for the year were decided on. Of the summer vacation, which begins July 15 and closes Sept. 18, was settled by the Judges, it being decided that the emergency courts be held in the following order:

Judge Neely, from July 17 to July 22.
Judge Tuthill, from July 24 to July 29.
Judge Tuley, from July 31 to Aug. 5.
Judge Haney, from Aug. 7 to Aug. 12.
Judge Gibbons, from Aug. 14 to Aug. 19.
Judge Smith, from Aug. 21 to Aug. 26.
Judge Dunne, from Aug. 28 to Sept. 2.
Judge Baker, from Sept. 4 to Sept. 9.
Judge Burke, from Sept. 11 to Sept. 16.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—199140—John C. W. Mohr vs. William S. Young; by defit., $2,412.50.

Judge Holdom—192069—Nic. Schoeneck vs. Margie Schoeneck; dec., $840.97.

Judge Garver—196541—William J. Perry vs. Pacific Borax Co.; on ver., $100; stat.—158490—Bessie Mandeville vs. Same; on findg., $700.

Judge Dunne—161360—Albert A. Sperus vs. Hjalmar Emblad; on ver., $925.12. 167830—Joseph Springer vs. O. Helden, e f, 25x125, May 1 [S. Brown Jr. to Chas. W. Such]..... 1,893

Oakley-av., s e cor Ainslie, w f, 25x124, June 17 [W. Butler to J. C. Calaghan]..... 1,000

L. 20, Sup Ct sub, L 2, Sup Ct ptn, s ⅔ n e ⅓ 4-38-14, error in description, Oct. 28, 1898 [Est. of H. McGovern to Mary E. Reynolds]..... 1,900

Southport-av., n w cor Foster, e f, 58x125, June 1 [J. Tucker to G. A. Bussel]..... 2,500

Hermitage-av., 232 n of Montrose-blvd., e f, 28x162½, Dec. 10, 1898 [C. C. Linthicum to F. R. Kirkham]..... 2,400

Perry-av., 141 n of Addison-st., e f, 75x123, June 16 [C. Holstrom et al., by M. in C., to E. Rosetti]..... 2,974

Dakin-av., 114 w of Fremont-st., n f, 25x122, April 29 [J. B. Waller to H. F. Sanders]..... 1,875

Washtenaw-av., n w cor Bloomingdale-av., e f, 25x177, June 6 [J. M. Lenske to J. Burkhardt]..... 1,800

Clybourn-pl., 48 e of Marshfield-av., n f, 24x125, Aug. 22, 1898 [F. J. Stallbond to A. Kozar]..... 8,000

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Irving-av., 200 s of Hirsch-st., w f, 25x125, June 1 [L. Rosenzweig to I. Kurniker]..... 1,000

Hermitage-av., s w cor York-st., e f, 17x100, May 17 [S. Dawson et al., by M. in C., to James Longley]..... 2,159

Turner-av., 280 s of 23d-st., w f, 24x125, June 17 [Samuel Svenska Bygnado Och Lane Foreningen Scandia]..... 1,800

Prairie-av., 52 s of 24th-st., e f, 24x180, June 17 [Chas. Williard to Edwin B. Jennings]..... 5,000

South Park-av., 169 n of 32d-st., w f, 20x164, June 24 [Mary Dickerson to J. Lefen et al. to Bessie L. Howison]..... 1

60th pl., 72 w of Stewart-av., s f, 25x120, June 16 [estate of Alex. Frank to Eunice M. Frank]..... 4,368

Butler-st., n e cor 65th-pl., w f, 40x96, June 12 [Arthur L. Kemper et al. to Agnes T. Smith]..... 20,000

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Linden-av., 160 n w of 42d, e f, 25x80, June 17 [J. Hill to P. Gaugler]..... 1,200

Harrison-st., 50 w of Claremont-av., s f, 25x125; Western-av., 275 s of Van Buren-st., s w ⅓ 50x125 n e cor Division-st., w f, 100x111; Hawthorne-av., opposite Clyde-st., e f, 60 to river; Marcy-av., 100 s of Clyde, w f, 100x120; Ohio-st., 267 e of St. Clair, s f, 22x80, and other property in Cicero, June 14 [Julie H. Macfie et al. to Wm. E. Jones]..... 66,000

Spaulding-av., 100 s of Courtland-st., w f, 50x177, June 20 [Elmer E. Easton to Western German Baptists' Old People's Home society]..... 2,000

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Butler-st., 70 n of 59th, w f, 27x112, incumbrance $2,900, April 8 [Mary L. Olin and husband to John H. Telford]..... 5,000

L. 42, and 43, Winslow, J. and T. Sub., s ½ n e ¼, l. 39, 13, error in description, no block given, June 20 [Raffelle Aiani, quit claims to Mary Aiani]..... 10,000

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1187—Harris & Foley; petition in voluntary bankruptcy; liabilities, $17,900; no assets. G. S. House, attorney.

1188—Frank W. Sherwood; same; liabilities, $500; no assets. C. R. Napier, attorney.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

Ford vs. People; motion to strike bill of exceptions.

Boyd vs. Boyd; motion for leave to withdraw record.

Fortune vs. Stockton; motion for time to reply.

Weill vs. American Metal Company; motion for leave to file certified copy of Appellate Court briefs.

Furthman vs. McNulty; motion for time to file briefs.

Gogan vs. Burdick; motion for leave to file abstract and briefs.

Chicago General Railway vs. C., B. & Q. Railway; motion for time to reply.

The following cases were taken:

Holloway vs. People, Ervington vs. People, Adams vs. People, Bonardo vs. People, Bechter vs. City of Chicago, Polish Roman Catholic Church vs. Wasserman, Gray vs. Callaghan, Nerlee vs. Coy vs. Fahrney, Weill vs. American Metal Company, Doyle vs. City of Sycamore, Porter vs. People.

In the case of the People ex rel. Scott Bibb vs. the Board of Common Council of the City of Alton the Supreme Court filed an opinion today setting aside the verdict of the jury that tried the case and directing that the issues be submitted to another jury in the Circuit Court of Madison County. The petition was an original petition filed in the Supreme Court in which it was alleged that two of Bibb's children, who were persons of color and of African descent, were excluded from the privileges in the public schools of Alton with white children, and generally that the Mayor and Council compelled the colored children to go to certain specific schools set apart for them and excluded them from the white schools. At the February term of the Supreme Court the question whether this was true or not was sent to the Circuit Court of Madison County to be tried before that court and a jury. It was tried, and a jury rendered a verdict for the respondents. This verdict was certified to the Supreme Court, where it was held that the presiding Judge of the Circuit Court erred in excluding from the jury material evidence offered by the petitioner. The petitioner offered to prove that all colored children were excluded from the white schools and compelled to go to the colored schools without regard to their convenience. The court rejected the proof on the ground that the petition which the Supreme Court held was error. Other errors were held to have been made by the court in the admission of certain testimony among the Mayor and members of the Common Council. The Supreme Court reversed the case and ordered it back to Madison County for the purpose of retrial by a jury and obtaining another verdict, which must be certified to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will be asked by the petitioner to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the Mayor and Common Council of Alton to permit the petitioner's children to attend the schools most convenient for them.

In the case of the National Home and Building Association vs. The Home Savings Bank et al. the Supreme Court reverses the finding of the Appellate Court on two points.

The court held an afternoon session, at which the following cases were taken under advisement:

Peace vs. Ditto.
Brewer vs. Hoffman.
Case vs. Phillips.
Fortune vs. Stockton.
Village of Itaska vs. Schroeder.
Crown Coal Company vs. Taylor.
Weir vs. Moore.
Hamilton vs. Wells.
Clark vs. Hoffman.
Furthman vs. McNulty.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Tuesday, June 20, 1899:

Rhine-st., 124 e of Campbell-av., s f, 32x101, June 19 [Herman Fix to Geo. Wiley]..... $ 2,000

Graceland-av., n e cor Irving, s f, 25x115, June 19 [Thos. Flood to S. Brown Jr.]..... 1,200

Canal-st., 148 s of 119th, e f, 25x123½, May 10 [Est. of R. G. Armantrout to W. G. Davis]..... 1,350

Oakley-av., 141 s of Cosgrove, e f, 25x124, June 1 [E. Rudolph to J. T. Powell]..... 1,992

Trip-av., 217 n of Belden, e f, 25x125, May 1 [S. Brown Jr. to Chas. W. Such]..... 1,893

Oakley-av., s e cor Ainslie, w f, 25x124, June 17 [W. Butler to J. C. Calaghan]..... 1,000

L. 20, Sup Ct sub, L 2, Sup Ct ptn, s ⅔ n e ⅓ 4-38-14, error in description, Oct. 28, 1898 [Est. of H. McGovern to Mary E. Reynolds]..... 1,900

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MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILER, SMOKE STACK, AND fire brick; must be taken down at once. RUDDY BROS., 41st and Emerald-av.

STORAGE.

CARTAGE FREE ON STORAGE FOR THE next 6 months. Columbia Storage Warehouse, 323 Englewood-av., near Wentworth.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

LADY GOING ABROAD WILL SELL AT GREAT sacrifice thoroughbred Great Dane dog. Apply office of Tremont House.

BUSINESS CARDS.

1,000 CARDS, 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC., $1.25; letterheads, $1.50; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. PANTUS & SON, 183 Clark-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

START STAMP COLLECTING; ALBUM AND 300 stamps, 75c. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, IN SOUTH SIDE L-street train, or at 56th-st. station, or between station and Prairie-av., a red leather

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE BEAUTIFUL rooms; detached residence; excellent board; references.

LAKE-AV.—FINE, LARGE ROOM, OVERlooking lake; running water; large yard; first-class table; convenient to L. C. R. R.

MICHIGAN-AV.—NEAR AUDITORIUM—Cool, lake frontage; best rooms, table; refs.

ELLIS-AV.—TWO LARGE, PLEASANT rooms; C. blvd. trains; ref. exchanged.

35TH ST.—AIRY FRONT ROOMS WITH bath; S. C. and cable.

LAKE-AV., CORNER OF OAKLAND—Room with private lavatory.

West Side.

ADAMS-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room, with board; walking distance.

North Side.

ONTARIO-ST., NEAR LAKE—LARGE, pleasant room with excellent board for two; a pleasant home among pleasant people; telephone house.

PASTOR-ST., MAISON-DU-NORD, NEAR Division-st. and the lake—Choice residence location; walking distance.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER, 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—Fireproof; American and European; single and en suite, with or without private bath; cuisine unexcelled. Telephone South 394.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—SUMMER BOARD IN PRIVATE family in suburbs of Chicago for lady and child 4 years old; must be first-class and reasonable. Address, stating terms and location, J. T. BROWN, Odd Fellows' Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND 2 DAUGHters, seven and ten years of age; location and accommodations must be first-class. Address, with full particulars, X 909, Tribune office.

BOARD—COUNTRY, TWO ADULTS, THREE children; state in full location and terms. Address X 168, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN FRENCH FAMILY. MISS BECK, 23, 5600 Drexel-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room; board if desired; new modern house, ½ block from 47th-st. L station; gentleman and lady preferred. Address X 162, Tribune.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV., AUDITORIUM block—Beautifully furnished alcove; electric light, running water; handsome back parlor; private home.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS; SINgle or en suite; modern conveniences and bath. 261 Calumet; suite 206.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board, overlooking Jackson Park and Midway. 244 E. 60th-st., Flat C.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room for man and wife or single. 2314 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR FOR LIGHT housekeeping. 4220 Champlain-av.

TO RENT—4137 LANGLEY-AV., ELEGANT large cool front and side rooms; very reasonable.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM HOTEL,—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen. 17 E. Congress.

TO RENT—COOL ROOM, BATH, ELEVATOR; reasonable. 343 Michigan-av., Flat 9.

North Side.

TO RENT—473 DEARBORN-AV., TWO FURnished front rooms, connecting; 3d floor; electric light, hardwood floors, porcelain bath; to gentlemen; meals optional.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, FURnished or unfurnished; reasonable; people wanting private home, choice neighborhood. 586 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—114 DEARBORN-AV., DOUBLE AND single front rooms; walking distance; prices reasonable.

TO RENT—481 FULLERTON-AV., LARGE ALcove room, suitable for two; reasonable; references exchanged.

TO RENT—264 ONTARIO-ST., COOL FRONT double and single room; summer prices; board optional.

Suburban.

TO RENT—NORTH SHORE SUBURB; TWO large, handsome rooms, with board. X 177, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms; nice location, private family. Address D 8 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3146 WABASH-AV.; MODERN brick; hardwood floors, etc.; 14 large rooms in first-class order; low rent to a family. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, FOR board of owner, furnished house near Chicago University. Address X 152, Tribune office.

TO RENT—RYDE PARK—5517 CORNELL-AV., fine, strictly mod., 10-room house; near park, lake, exp. trains. Key at 5519 Cornell-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE in good order; good location. Address R. L. HARE, 3212 Prairie-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN 9 AND 11 ROOM HOUSES, near Lincoln Park, s. end; walking distance; 746 and 748 Dayton-st., 169 Dayton-st.; hot water, st. Owner, Room 30, 88 La Salle-st.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE AT MACATAWA Park, Mich., delightfully situated, completely furnished; sanitary conveniences. Full information given by RICHARD O. KANDLER, 1012 and 1013 Champlain Building, State and Madison, Chicago, or the owner, A. L. SMITH, 21 Barclay-st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TWO-STORY COTtages for the season at Beechwood Point, Paw Paw Lake. Address L. P. HUSEN, Watervliet, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—IF YOU want an up-to-date 10-room house, furnished complete, steam heat, gas, call and see WILLIAM WEEKE, 1466 Old Colony Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE OR flat, northern suburbs; family two; choice location, lawn; cheap. Address X 161, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—229-97 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS; $22.50, $25. 2007 St. John-place.

TO RENT—3261 Evans-av., 7 rooms, 3d floor; $25.

TO RENT—3253 Calumet-av., 6 rooms; $25; block to "L" station.

TO RENT—3256 Indiana-av., 6 rooms; $22.50.

TO RENT—3261 Drexel-av., 7 rooms, 1st floor; $25.

TO RENT—3252 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, $18.

Best of heating and modern conveniences.

F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—$ TO 7 ROOM FLATS, $16 TO $30; also a few single furnished rooms for bachelors, $5 to $12; steam heat, elevator, telephone, hot water, polished floors, gas ranges; 1 block to cars, cable, and electric cars. Agent at 234 Quincy-st., cor. 35th-st., or at office, H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—JUNE RENT FREE—ELEGANT new 6-room stone front flats, mahogany finish, consoles, tile bath, etc.; 6401-6403 Greenwood-av.; 1 block south of Lexington-av. elevated road; 2 left at once; $30 to $35. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—THE MONROE, 5513-25 MONROE-st., modern steam-heated apartments, 1 to 5 rooms; 5 rooms, corner, $20; 5 to 6 rooms, $17 to $20; hot water, elevator, gas ranges, electric lights included.

TO RENT — RAINIER APARTMENT BLDG., 3301 Cottage Grove-av.; fireproof; 3 to 7 rooms; apartments, including elevator, electric light, refrigerators, ranges, etc. Telephone South 394.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS—STEAM heat; hot water supply. 4 rooms; $18. Wabash-av., 4 rooms; $18. 4063 Wabash-av., 5 rooms; $25. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, $10 to $18, the Palo Alto, s. e. cor. State and 22d, and 2 flats, n. w. cor. 23d and Wabash. Office 311 State-st.

TO RENT—ONLY A FEW LEFT — 3 AND 4 room steam flats; $12 to $18; best in city for price; 4053 Madison-av., 4057 Jackson-st.; easy terms at once. DORN & CO., 222 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—3 FLATS; EXTRA NICE; 7-8 ROOMS; hardwood floors; steam heat, hot water, etc.; rent low; see janitor, or DAVIS & SON, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW "FOLLANSBEE," cor. 52d and Wabash; everything modern; key, or 51 Goulding pl. Tel. S. 472.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $16 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3106 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND BUILDING, 4465-4467 Griswold-av., choice 7-room apartments overlooking the lake. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLATS, $18; rear 434-436 CANTERBURY, 185 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—$22.50 TO COUPLE—ELEGANT NEW modern steam-heated 5-room light flats, hot water, ranges, porcelain plumbing, and all conveniences; fine neighborhood; near Garfield Park; janitor services. 2096 Wilcox-av. ALBERT H. LEE & CO., 77 La Salle-st., Room 1. Call 12 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—279 OGDEN-AV., 4 R.....$13
" " 281 Grand-av., 4 rooms.....10
" " 277 Grand-av., 3 rooms.....7
" " 283 Grand-av., 2 rooms.....6
Agent on premises.

TO RENT—NEW 7-R. STEAM H. FLAT, $28; 3 minutes to Lake-st. L station. 1257 Fulton-st. H. H. KERRILL & CO., 96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—975 WASHINGTON-BLVD., STONE front, near L sta., choice 2d flat; 7 rooms, porcelain bath, gas range, janitor; $22; open.

TO RENT—LIGHT, CLEAN, ATTRACTIVE; 8 rooms; 1st; Whitehead-av.; very cheap.

PATENTED MAIL ORDER NOVELTY, CHOICE article. Sell or royalty. 308, 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 6-ROOM FLAT, 263 LINcoln-av., cor. Van Buren; $16.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT OVER store, 268 W. Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—2 ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, in the Florence, near Lake; modern improvements, including elevator. Office, 18 Belle-place.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, NEW BUILDING, 5 and 7 rooms; every convenience; steam heat, hot water; 1787 Oakdale-av.

TO RENT—COOL, PLEASANT, 1ST FLOOR, 4-room flat (rear); $8.94 Wendell-st.; $8.

TO RENT—CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM FLATS; new houses; $10 to $12. Cor. Clark and Belmont.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—43D-ST., CORNER CALUMET-AV., elegant drug store; also inside store. 2948 Cottage Grove-av.; steam-heated, $25. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE BEST CORNER IN JEFFERson for a saloon; also 6-room flat and large barn; low rent to good party. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW CORNER STORE. 60 CENter-av. Call at premises.

TO RENT—CORNER, 111 W. HURON, COR. Ayers-ct.; store and rooms, $10.

North Side.

TO RENT—186-188 KINZIE-ST., 4 FLOORS AND basement; will rent together or separate; low rent; long lease to desirable tenant. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, N. e. cor. Washington and Dearborn.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES—123 LA SALLE-ST.; 3 TO 6 rooms; fireproof vault, etc. F. M. ELLIOT, 123 La Salle-st., Suite 60.

TO RENT—SUITE OF OFFICES OR DESK ROOM in handsomest offices in city; every convenience; cheap. Dramatic Magazine, Schiller Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF TWO OR three offices; would buy rugs, typewriters, and furniture if a bargain. Address X 124, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873—BUILDer of first-class pianos; the name ADAM SCHAAF on a piano guarantees the quality; wholesale and retail.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PIANOS:

$100 buys Bradford upright piano.
$100 buys Schiller upright piano.
$125 buys Behr Bros. upright piano.
$110 buys Emerson upright piano.
$ 90 buys Safford & Sons upright piano.
$125 buys Wegman upright piano.
$ 75 buys Weser Bros. upright piano.
$125 TO $ 150 buys Cable upright piano.
$100 buys Brown & Simpson upright piano.
$106 buys Hallett & Cumston upright piano.
$145 buys Ivers & Pond upright piano.
$135 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
$145 buys Fischer upright piano.
$100 buys Decker Bros. upright piano.
$125 buys Behning upright piano.
$ 20, $25, $45 each, good square pianos.
$ 15, $25, $35 each, good organs.

We sell on small monthly payments.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, 200 new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

KIMBALL PIANOS AND ORGANS are the most desirable purchase from every standpoint.

The world's greatest musicians praise their tone and action.

Experts say their mechanical construction is perfect.

They contain more exclusive inventions of real merit than any other instruments.

They are made in factories that are more than double in size and output of any similar institution.

They are sold direct to the people at one fair factory margin and without the added profits of middlemen and Eastern branch houses.

If you wish a piano, reed organ, or pipe organ of any description, new or used, it will be to your interest to call at our salesrooms or write for catalogue and prices.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [established 1857], 243-253 Wabash-av., just so. of Jackson-st. We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

STORY & CLARK PIANO—HIGHEST ART OF piano construction. Prices from.....$350 to $700

HOWARD PIANO imitates mandolin, guitar, banjo, zither, etc. Will offer this piano this week as a record-breaker prices.....$250

SCHUMANN PIANO—Our Eastern make. Mahogany or oak.....$162

Second-hand and slightly used pianos, such as Steinway, $198; Knabe, $145; Decker Bros., $125; Sohmer [fine upright], $100; Knabe, $65; Kingsbury, $75; Boardman & Gray [small, upright], $55, and squares as low as $20.

Second-hand organs, a big stock to select from, some are only slightly used. Take your pick from.....$15 up.

EASY PAYMENTS.

STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

VOSE PIANOS—

SUMMER BARGAINS.

Pianos returned from renting, pianos taken in exchange for new Vose pianos. All kinds. All prices. The prices will sell them. Our workmen have put all in first-class order, and the appearance and tone of many of these pianos will astonish you. Easy terms of payment, if desired.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

CARPENTERS CAN'T DO IT.

Only ARTISTS can make pianos to suit the ARTIST.

The HALLET & DAVIS pianos are made by ARTISTS.

The HALLET & DAVIS pianos will suit an ARTIST.

We do not charge for the reputation they enjoy. Our prices represent intrinsic values.

BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS.

Weser Bros.....$100 Boardman & Gray.....$60
Shoemacher.....100 Dowling & Co.....65

Terms as you like them.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS, P. J. FARLEY, Manager, 238-241 Wabash-av.

PIANO PURCHASERS—NOTE THE INCONtrovertible fact that at LYON & HEALY'S you will find—

The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.

The fowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.

The most liberal terms.

Choice of ten leading makes, including—

Steinway.	Knabe.
Fischer.	Kranauer.
Sterling.	Huntington.
	And four others.

LYON & HEALY, WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

P. S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY—

We have several exceptionally good bargains in EMERSON and other well-known PIANOS left from FIRE SALE.

It will pay you to examine them before buying elsewhere. Time payments if desired.

Emerson Piano Co., 207 Wabash-av.

JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

$85 BUYS A FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO; $155 buys a good Chickering upright piano; $250 buys a Steinway upright piano. We rent pianos at $3 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

FINE USED OAK KNABE UPRIGHT, PRACtically good as new, $275; large, handsome mahogany Chase upright, thoroughly overhauled, $175; Bauer upright, carefully overhauled, $100; Lyon upright, second hand, neat style, only $85. LYON & HEALY, Adams and Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS: BEWARE OF pianos in Steinway instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED and second-hand pianos. Note these: Fischer mahogany upright, $178; fine Starr upright, $150; New York upright, $100. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS—Walnut Sterling upright, $175; fine Knabe upright, $150. Kranich & Bach upright, $185; full size Steinway upright, $300. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL, PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 228 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT, SHOWING SOME wear, $225; New England upright, in fine order, $125; Decker parlor grand, $250. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS OF VARIous makes, styles, and sizes, in fancy woods only. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$110—LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANO, 7 1-3 oct., in excellent shape; on payments if desired. JULIUS HAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

$225—CHICKERING UPRIGHT, ROSEWOOD, IN first-class condition; cash or installments. JULIUS HAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY & CO., 220 WABASH-AV., CHICKERING, Gabler, Packard, Pease, and Majestic pianos; splendid value in second-hand pianos.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 266 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS—SHONINGER PIANOS and Schaffer pianos are sold only by The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BICYCLE WHEEL, RAIL BEARing runabout, rubber tires, cost $283; or will exchange for under trap or open stanhope. Address X 133, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; LAW BUSIness transacted; all courts; mercantile reports; satisfaction guaranteed. Collection department: 134 Washington-st., Room 314. Phone M. 1843.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—150 FEET OF VACANT ON VINcennes-av., east front, near 49th-st.; will sell in lots of 50 feet each. Choice location for residences; will sell at a bargain. For particulars address H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HOUSE, 4537 VINcennes-av., near 45th-st. L station and Grandblvd.; stone front, steam heat, tile bath, all hardwood; open daily; will sacrifice; snap; builder and owner. T. DAVIS, 4341 Vincennes-av. Open. Owner.

FOR SALE—DOCK AND RAIL PROPERTY—11-room house and lot; 119 56th-st., near Jackson Park and Ill. Central; cheap. HENRY HOLVERSCHEID, Old Colony Bldg.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS; GREAT opportunity; 3 new stone front houses, 8 rooms; steam heat, oak floors and trim; $5,000; worth $7,000. 6031-33-35 Vincennes-av. Open. Owner.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV. NEAR 47TH-ST., greatest bargain in market; modern two-story and cellar brick residence and 30 foot lot; want offer. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., BET. 49TH AND 50th; for a quick cash sale; $80 per foot will be considered; the lowest price quoted this year. BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NR. 55TH-ST., 100X 161; will divide below value. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE, INDIANA-AV.; a snap for cash. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 124 Fifth Avenue Building.

FOR SALE—BIG SNAP—9-ROOM MODERN residence, fine location. J. CHAS. BARBER, 3343 State-st.

FOR SALE—KIMBARK-AV., NR. 57TH-ST., 50X 180; 6-room house. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st. Tel. Har. 1263.

FOR SALE—EXQUISITELY DECORATED, new, 14-room house; 4529 Grand-blvd.; open.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—MARSHfield-av., near Harrison-st., 2-story and basement brick 9-room house; bath, gas and furnace; $3,200. C. WOLTERSDORF, Cor. Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—MAKE AN OFFER—3238 W. 12TH-st.; 2-story brick building; also 39 Yeaton-av., 2-story brick building. 963 Austin-av., cottage and lots 20x200 ft. E. R. HAASE CO., 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK AND RAIL PROPERTY, 2-flat frame, 29-ft. lot, 1188 Maplewood-av., near Milwaukee-av. Vacant lots, 1298 and 1300 W. 12th-st. HENRY HOLVERSCHEID, Old Col. Bg.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, WASHINGTON-BLVD., near Leavitt-st., at $165 per foot; this is a bargain. F. E. GOULD & CO., 890 Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE, NEW DETACHED residence, 599 Pine Grove-av., 2d house n. of Cornelia-av.; lot 50x225; finest hardwoods; hot water heat, etc. Owner, Room 30, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—A RARE BARGAIN —9-ROOM MODERN HOUSE; LARGE LOT. R. S. COOPER, 1334 UNITY BLDG.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GIVINS' GRAND FOURTH OF July celebration and advertising property. There is no reason why real estate should remain dull any longer. The finances of the country are in good shape, confidence is restored, and for an upward move in prices; on the fourth day of July I will hold an auction sale of 50 splendid building lots in Givins' great Avondale addition, corner Diversey and California-avs. Lots fronting on California-av., Diversey-av., Mozart-st., Humboldt-av. and Wrightwood-av. Seventy-ton-sts. will be sold. Fine brass band will be in attendance all day. Terms will be announced at the sale. This property is a splendid investment, and there is no part of the city growing as fast. The sale will be held on the tract on 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. This property can be reached by the Logan-square road to Logan square; also Milwaukee-av., Belmont-av., Fullerton-av., Elston-av. electric cars; also the Chicago and Northwestern railway, Diversey-av. or Maplewood station. Come and spend the day on this beautiful subdivision! Plenty of shade trees! We will have a glorious old time, anyway. ROBERT C. GIVINS, 100 Washington-st., R. 815.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE MELROSE PARK SAVINGS Bank list will continue for a short time only; lots centrally located in Melrose Park and Maywood will be sold from $100 upwards; $10 cash, $5 per month; 50 and sold last week. Also a few good lots cheap buy now; homes from $700 to $6,000. F. DUNNEBACKE, 28 19th-av., Melrose Park.

FOR SALE — BARGAIN—FINEST BUILDING lot in La Grange, 96x162; s. w. cor. of Maple and Fifth-av. P. E. GOULD & CO., 890 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, ALL KINDS OF property. Would you know about it? Send for the Evanston booklet; some good bargains. E. M. ELDRIDGE, 84 La Salle-st., Room 60.

FOR SALE—50X150 FOOT LOTS AT PALOS Park; large forest trees on the hills; price $250; $10 cash, $5 monthly. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—TWO TRACTS ON 63D-ST., CHIcago; future great street, $500 and $1,200 an acre. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st. I buy and sell acres everywhere.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS BETWEEN Stock-Yards and Stickney; some bargains. J. D. HARVEY, 605 First Nat. Bank Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 306 acres, with lake frontage. For particulars address FRANK RICE, East Troy, Wis.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA FRONT, 99X750 ft., next south of Jewell's pier, on Williams Bay; $4,500. Owner at Prairie State Bank, Chicago.

CALIFORNIA AND FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE — PERSONALLY CONDUCTED Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions for California and North Pacific coast points; journey made in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible, at least expense, via "Scenic Route," Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Leave Chicago every Thursday, 6:00 p. m., via Chicago and Alton R. R. For particulars write or call on Phillips-Judson Co., Room 349 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st. General Agent for the best and cheapest lines plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, China, Japan, and Manila.

FOR SALE—LAKEVIEW TOWN COMPANY'S Lands in E. Riverside Co., Cal.; annual summer California excursion, June 28, June 29; reduced rates; many attractive features. 549 Marquette.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGE NEAR SOME BOULEvard or park; no attention will be paid to answers without full particulars. Address V 456, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT FRONTAGE BETWEEN Graceland and Lawrence-avs., east of Evanston-av.; will pay short cash at once from principal. J. LAMON CRIST, 181 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TWENTY TO FORTY ACRES, $5,000 or less, clear, within 90 miles of Chicago; have $5,000 house and lot, Warren-av.; clear; state price and location. Address X 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—S. OR N. SIDE VACANT; WILL give new flat bldg.; well rented, and add cash. W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LAND, LANDS, CHEAP LANDS FOR colonization purposes. Box 329 Warsaw, Ind.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE PROPerty North—4,000 acres of hardwood timber on fine navigable river in Louisiana, boat landing on the property. This land when cleared will produce enormous crops of sugar cane, tobacco, cotton or corn. The standing timber can be cut and sold for cash at boat landing, Price $2.50 per acre. I also have for sale choice rice land and cheap plantations in Louisiana. Address WM. BRIGGS, Mgr., Lake Charles, La.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW TWO-STORY BRICK store and two 6-room apartments in live business town, Illinois, 55 miles from Chicago; will exchange for vacant or new improved; will assume. HENAGHAN & WALSH, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—MAIL ORDER BUSINESS; WILL give value for land; small house and lot to exchange; give some particulars; no fakers need apply. Address V 147, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n.w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 162 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

WM. F. LUBEKE, 172 WASHINGTON-ST.—

LOANS ON CHICAGO AND IMPROVED. Chicago real estate at 4, 5, and 6 per cent; building loans; prompt attention.

WANT LOAN OF $2,000 AT 7 PER CENT, 3 years, on 30 acres at Waukegan, adjoining Washburn-Moen plant; value $9,000. H. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

$35,000 REQUIRED AT ONCE TO SECURE THE erection of the finest apartment building in Chicago. Room 512, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good real estate; quick action. EDWIN WINN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN. LOWEST CURRENT RATES, in any amount, improved and vacant property. JULIUS HAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

LOANS WITHOUT COMMISSION. ANDERSON, 426 Home Insurance Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 62 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit; building loans made. DUPEE & CALLAM, 145 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT, WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, 84 Dearborn, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 145 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE ON CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

Chicago Title and Trust Co., trustee, draws all papers and guarantees titles for each mortgage.

Amount.	Time.	Rate.	Valuation.
$30,000	5 years	5½ per cent	$50,000
12,000	5 years	6 per cent	20,000
10,000	5 years	6 per cent	24,000
4,500	5 years	6 per cent	9,000
3,000	5 years	6 per cent	7,000
2,500	5 years	5½ per cent	8,000
2,000	5 years	6 per cent	4,500
2,000	5 years	5½ per cent	4,000
1,250	5 years	7 per cent	3,400

INTERVIEW WITH INVESTORS SOLICITED.

We will mail memoranda on application. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., Suite 1107. 100 Washington-st.

NO COMMISSION—MONEY LOANED ON VAcant and improved real estate in sums of $1,500 to $2,000 at 6 per cent; $2,000 to $20,000 at 5 and 5½ per cent; no charge of any kind; the investor pays my profit; borrower pays recording fees, war stamp tax, and for bringing down abstract and for nothing more. No guarantee policy required. Loans can be arranged for as much as two months ahead if desired. Interest commences on the day money is paid out. Security passed on within four days. HENRY VAN SLISSINGEN, Main Floor, 88 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

IF YOU CAN REDUCE YOUR PRESENT LOAN call on us; we can renew your loan at 5 per cent and small commission without attorney's fees, or at 6 per cent and give you the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment. ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate
with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.
Tel. Main 5048.

5 AND 6 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON VAcant and improved Chicago property; reasonable terms; prepayment privilege. MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLURE, 167 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property.
TO BUILD ON.
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE., 100 Washington-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT FROM private fund, any amount, on Illinois farms or Chicago improved property. Address T 606, Tribune office.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE, WITH PREpayment privilege, on Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELEY & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

LOANS—ANY KIND OF AMT.; CITY OR SUB.; vac. or imp. DAVIS & SON, 106 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or corporations; no collateral security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates; also ladies or gentlemen wanting to borrow on diamonds, watches, garments, etc., $10 up, on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing. 140 Dearborn-st., Room 76.

IF YOU ARE A SALARIED EMPLOYE, HOLDing a permanent position, we will loan you $25 upward on your own name, without mortgage, indorser, or security of any kind, at about one-half the rate usually charged. ILLINOIS CREDIT CO., 145 La Salle-st., Suite 409.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE. The BIG BUSINESS we do and class of people we deal with tells the story. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Bldg., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED and loaned upon at 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD WEIFENBILD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 813. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly. Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; 5% real estate loans; 4 to 6% int. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn-st.

WE ARE LOANING MONEY TO HONEST salaried people without security; reasonable rates; everything entirely confidential. American Credit Co., Suite 502, 84 La Salle-st.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. ATLAS, 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES TO MERchants and manufacturers on staple merchandise in amounts of $500 or more. C G 353, Tribune.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON SALARIES at positively lowest rate in Chicago; strictly confidential. Address W 663, Tribune office.

LOANS TO HONEST "SALARIED PEOPLE" AT ½ the usual rate. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND ON ANY good collateral. 1504

MOB RULE IN CLEVELAND.

POLICE STILL UNABLE TO CHECK VIOLENCE IN STREET CAR STRIKE.

Motorman Attacked by Strikers Fires Into the Crowd and Wounds a Man in the Leg—Scenes of Disorder and Assault in Many Parts of the City and Two Lines Abandon Attempts to Operate—Settlement Possible Today—Go Out in Sympathy.

Cleveland, O., June 20.—[Special.]—It has been another day of mob rule in Cleveland. The police force today was entirely inadequate to afford the Big Consolidated Street railway company protection for the operation of its cars. Scores of cars without police protection have been stoned, and during the afternoon two lines abandoned all attempts to operate.

The motorman of a cross-town car, who was attacked, fired into the mob and wounded a man in the leg.

There is a possibility that a settlement may be reached tomorrow on the basis of the return to work of such men as have not been concerned in the destruction of the company's property.

The absence of the police was responsible for the disturbance at the corner of Water and St. Clair streets shortly after 1 o'clock and which nearly resulted in a repetition of last Friday's riot. The police arrived a half hour after the affair occurred and too late to be of any service or to make arrests.

A cross-town car was attacked at Quincy street by a mob of 100. The car was not accompanied by police. The track had been blockaded with large building stones taken from a new building near by. When the motorman and conductor left the car to remove the obstructions the gang in the vicinity sallied out of its hiding places, yelling and throwing rocks and eggs. The conductor succeeded in boarding the car first, but the crowd closed in on the motorman.

Motorman Uses Revolver.

He tried to defend himself, but the stones and missiles of all kinds flew about his head, and, driven to desperation, he drew his revolver and fired three times at his tormentors. The third shot took effect in the left leg of George Berg, 543 Central avenue. The motorman then boarded the car and hastened to the Wilson avenue barns. There he was arrested, charged with shooting with intent to kill. His name is Charles Webster of Grand Rapids.

A. W. Weigel, a mail carrier, was knocked senseless by a missile hurled by an unknown person, and is in a serious condition.

A dozen men boarded a Wade Park car near Lindus avenue. The motorman was dragged from the car and beaten. He was carried to Doan street, and when his assailants left him he was more dead than alive. He was in an unconscious condition. He was beaten with stones and clubs. The crowd left him and chased the conductor. While this was going on the motorman recovered sufficiently to reach his car. He turned on the current and speeded downtown at a rapid rate.

Other Cars Attacked.

At 10:30 an east-bound Euclid avenue car was stoned near Anndale avenue. Three women and a girl were passengers on the car, which was an open one. They narrowly escaped being hurt. Stones whistled about their heads.

A Cedar avenue car was mobbed in St. Clair and Water streets this afternoon. A large number of shop girls participated in the rioting. It was attacked from upper windows of the shops by a volley of missiles, bottles and china. Stones and bricks were also hurled, and every window in the car was smashed.

The cars on the Scovill avenue line ceased to run after noon, as no crews could be found who dared to run them. Two cars were boarded and the men in charge of the cars badly beaten. The first assault was committed by five men. Who boarded the car in the vicinity of Case avenue and paid their fares. As the car neared Perry street the men attacked the motorman and conductor and beat them cruelly. The men returned to the Willson avenue barns, bleeding from a dozen wounds about the head and face. A billy or brass knuckles had been used. The assistance of a physician was required. The track was strewn from Case avenue to Perry street with gaspipe, stones, and other obstructions.

Agreement May Be Reached.

This afternoon the strikers and their former employers met before the special Council committee appointed last night to effect a settlement. The strikers presented their statement in writing of the position they occupy at present in the controversy. The street car company was represented by President Everett and Directors Stanley, Harmon, and Andrews. The company listened to the reading of the strikers' statement and will present its statement tomorrow.

All the men now ask is their reinstatement. President Everett thinks the concessions made by the men make it possible for an agreement to be reached shortly, providing the company decides to take back the old men. In their statement the strikers stated the company did not have to take back any strikers who can be proved to have destroyed any of the company's property.

Foundrymen Strike in Sympathy.

The most unique strike on record was declared this afternoon at the Cleveland Foundry company, when 400 men went out because the company declined to discharge the foreman of one of the departments who rode on a street car operated by non-union men. The sympathy for the street car conductors and motormen who are on a strike here is especially strong in the shops and factories. Union men have in many cases made it a religious duty to boycott cars operated by non-union men.

One of the foremen at the Cleveland Foundry company was boasting today that he had patronized the non-union cars. This angered his associates, who finally appointed a committee to wait on the management with a request that the man be discharged. The request was refused, and the men began trooping out. When the day ended the entire place had been deserted. It is believed the trouble will be adjusted tomorrow.

STREET CARS STOP IN AKRON.

Employes Dissatisfied with Wages and Refuse to Arbitrate—Go Out on a Strike.

Akron, O., June 20.—Not a car is running on the Akron and Cuyahoga Rapid Transit lines today. When the general officers reached the offices today they found all power shut off and the cars in the barns. Some time ago there was a disagreement as to the wages and the matter was referred to arbitration. The report, which was submitted last night, included a clause providing for arbitration in the future and this the company refused to accept. The men held an all-night meeting and then decided to go out on a strike. No effort was made to run cars today. A conference is to be held this evening between the employes and the company.

AUTOMOBILE MEN SET FREE.

South Park Board's Prosecution Fails—Further Attempt at a Test to Be Made Today.

The automobile people won the first bout with the South Park board yesterday, when Justice Martin, sitting as police magistrate at Harrison Street Station, dismissed the case against G. F. Marchant of the Fischer Equipment company, charged with disorderly conduct. Mr. Marchant was arrested the day previous for an alleged violation of the order of the South Park Commissioners excluding automobiles from boulevards and parks. Harry G. Osburn of the American Vehicle company was arrested on a similar charge, and his case would also have been dismissed but for a request by his attorney for a continuance. The lawyer sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Gibbons during the forenoon. This action was taken to test the legality of the ordinance under which both men were arrested. Arguments in the case will be heard this afternoon at 3 o'clock by Judge Gibbons.

When the Marchant case came up Justice Martin asked what the charge was, to which Captain Kelly replied "Disorderly conduct." The magistrate asked how the prisoner was disorderly. Captain Kelly said the prisoner was charged with violating the new rule of the South Park board. When asked why he didn't book the case under the ordinance covering that matter the defendant's attorney, A. E. McCordic, replied that the ordinance had never been passed. The case was dismissed with a reprimand to the officer and a facetious instruction to book the next case of this kind under "section 7 of the rough house" act.

The day's developments led many to declare that the South Park board would not pass the ordinances that has been ordered drawn up on this subject. The statement was attributed to a member of the board that the commissioners were not so enthusiastic over the matter as when the rule was passed last week. It will hardly come up for action before the next regular meeting of the board, on July 2.

Attorney R. P. Hollett of the board will represent that body at the hearing before Judge Gibbons this afternoon. It is his opinion that no test case can be made out of the arrest of Mr. Osburn on the charge of disorderly conduct. He does not think the arrest has any bearing on the test of the automobile ruling.

CALL IT FREIGHT, NOT EXPRESS.

Representatives of Old Line Companies Say New Package Forwarding Concern Is Not a Rival.

The local representatives of old line express companies are inclined to treat lightly the advent of the United Parcel Forwarding company as a competitor in the express field. They say they cannot see how such a company can rival them with a fast freight service.

J. L. Calhoun, general agent of the Adams Express did company, said he did not know any of the officers of the new company and did not see how it could succeed against the old line companies, with only fast freight service. He thought a shipper wishing to send his goods with dispatch would continue to use the old line companies, and said there could be little difference between sending goods by fast freight and by the new company's method.

A. Antisdel, general manager of the American Express company, said the new company proposed to do business on fast freight trains, and that the American is not competing for that business. As to service on boats he did not think that could be operated successfully, for the reason that the service is interfered with during the winter months. However, he thought some business could be worked up over boats in the East. Mr. Antisdel did not see how shippers could gain any advantage over shipping by freight directly through giving it to a company to do it for them. He did not consider the company a competitor and was paying no attention to it. He said several such services had been started before but failed.

Alonzo Wygant, general agent of the Wells-Fargo company, said that company did not consider the new concern an express but a freight line, and he failed to see how it would affect the express business in the least. He said the field entered by the new organization is covered by the freight service of the railways, and expressed little faith in the success of the new undertaking.

All of these men emphatically denied that any cut in rates had been made on account of the new company entering the field, or even was anticipated.

The United Parcel Forwarding company's general offices are in Boston. Chicago will be one of its largest offices.

Just Try for Your Complexion
Champlin's Liquid Pearl, 50 cents, pink or white. Marvelous beautifier of great renown.

A diamond lasts forever. It adds to your appearance; liberal terms. Loftis Bros., 108 State-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Last Days of Our

Great Semi-Annual Rug Sale.

Next Saturday, June 24th, will see the close of this all important Rug event. . . . We cannot too strongly impress upon prospective House Furnishers the necessity of buying NOW and HERE, while the *reduced prices* are in vogue.

As a fitting climax to a sale of such magnitude, we announce,

For this week only, a clearance of our best quality American Smyrna Rugs in all sizes, at great reductions from regular prices.

The unrivalled collection offered and the very low prices named upon our entire stock of Oriental Rugs, without reserve, have made this

The most important and most successful Rug Sale ever held in this country.

Carpets and Rugs.

Pre-Inventory Clearance—In Basement Dept.

Tapestry Brussels—same as sold elsewhere at 40c—yard **32½c**

Excellent Brussels—with border to match—yard **42½c**

Good Body Brussels—yard **75c & 85c**

Best All Wool Ingrains—yard **50c**

Made-up Carpet Rugs in all qualities and sizes, at the lowest prices.

Handsome Smyrna Rugs in all sizes, from 9x12 Rugs at $17 each down to Door Mats at, each, **50c**

Carpet Sample Rugs, 1½ yards long, each **50c**

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Inventory Next Week.

The semi-annual stock-taking must be finished a week from next Saturday. These clearing sales will make it an easy task:

Suits and Jackets.

$18.00 and $20.00 tailor-made Gowns in Eton, reefer and tight-fitting styles; cheviots, homespun, serges and fancy mixtures; black, blue, grays and tan; jackets all silk lined, skirts lined with percaline, reduced to..... **$12.00**

$22.50 and $25.00 Tailor-made Gowns in the popular Eton tight-fitting and reefer styles; homespun, cheviots, serges, venetian and fancy mixtures; every garment strictly tailor-made; fit and style unsurpassed—reduced to..... **$15.00**

SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY! We put on sale 75 Summer Dresses in Lawn, Dimity and White Duck. These suits are slightly soiled and mussed—not a suit in this lot is worth less than $5.00—many of them worth $10.00—choice, so long as they last..... **$1.75**

Jacket Clearing.

To reduce stock and to avoid carrying over a single jacket we have picked out 125 beautiful reefers and tight-fitting garments in cheviots, light tan kerseys, coverts, etc.—this spring's choicest styles, richly lined with plain and figured taffeta silks—jackets that were priced as high as $20, $25 and $30 and you have your choice today at **$6.75**

Fine Sailors at Half.

THE choicest English Split and Milan Braid Sailor Hats—made after any and all the latest blocks with double brims, all silk bands, in black or any color—hats that are universally sold at $2.00 and $2.50—special beginning this morning..... **$1.00**

SAILOR HAT SALE—A careful comparison of our Sailor Hats with those shown elsewhere make us positive in the statement that we are offering a Rough-and-Ready Sailor, with silk band, that others charge 75c for (see cut), at..... **35c**

Stylish Tailored Shirtwaists

THERE'S an extraordinary demand this year for the choice exclusive tailored Waists which we show in such unusual assortment. And our prices will be found fully as tempting as the Waists that they represent. We offer:

Attractive lines, worth between $1.25 and $1.75, new models—fabrics and patterns in Madras, Percale and Lawn—insertion trimmed and tailor made..... **$1.00**

The season's novelties in White and colored Waists—newest yokes—linen embroidered, lace and tucked fronts and tailor-made Waists—$2.00 and..... **$1.75**

Clearing Sale on the Main Floor.

Odds and ends of Waists intended to sell at double these clearing sale prices.. **25c, 50c, 75c, $1**

Men's Negligee Shirts $1.05

THESE Shirts were made for this sale—the shirting used is exactly the same madras and percale as is furnished by the same maker to the high priced custom shirtmakers, and the workmanship is faultless, including telled seams, etc. You have your choice of 200 patterns in blues, pinks, oxbloods, etc, and no matter which you will select you will know that you are getting a Shirt that never retails at less than $1.50 and would be priced at from $1.75 to $2.00 in men's furnishings stores—sizes 14 to 19—(6 for $6.25) or, each..... **$1.05**

June Silk Clearing.

AMONG other most unusual offerings in the Silk Department to reduce stock before inventory are two great lots of Printed Foulards and corded Taffetas, 75c, 85c, and $1.00 qualities and a superb line of Printed Silks in Persians, Dots, Figures, Stripes, etc., reduced for this Clearing Sale to 58c and **50c**

June Clearing Laces and Embroideries.

WAIST Patterns, consisting of 2¼ yards plain material and 1⅛ yards all-over embroidery for the front. These patterns are in white, blue, Nile, lavender, navy and pink, and were imported to sell at $4.00 and $5.00, but we are closing out the last hundred at, each $2.60 and..... **$2.00**

Odd pieces all-over Embroidery with lace insertion, some mussed and a little soiled—values up to $6 yd., at $2.00, $1.50 & **$1.00**

White Pique Skirts, ready for the band—clearing out exceptional values at $6.90 and... **$5.90**

Several hundred pieces of Lace—Orientals, Venise, Maline, Normandy, Valenciennes, etc., yd. **10c**

Valenciennes Lace and Insertion—many new patterns just received—exactly what you want for trimming your wash dress—piece of 12 yards, 50c, 35c and..... **25c**

All-over Lace, with edging, insertion and serpentine bands to match, in Venise, Oriental, Normandy, Valenciennes and Malines—$1.50, 75c and..... **50c**

June Clearing Sale Imp. Wash Fabrics.

PRICES quoted at the height of the season's selling that you'd think cheap in Augnst.

High-Art Imported French Piques and English Welts—fabrics that are in such keen demand for dressy shirtwaists and skirts, in both printed and woven designs, and wonderfully attractive shades and colorings—the fact is, you'll think that they are 50c to 75c goods when you see them, and you won't be mistaken, though we are going to offer 50 pieces, while they last, per yard..... **25c**

Dimity Clearing—a great clearing sale this week of the sheer McBride fabrics in pink, lavender and blue—late designs and new colorings—over 200 pieces of the 30c and 40c grades of this world-renowned fabric, per yard..... **25c**

"Wearene" Suiting—that wonderfully popular all-linen fabric exclusive with us—ideal fabric for a summer outing costume—prices begin at..... **25c**

Corded Zephyr Ginghams, 15c.

A special value-giving in the most popular Corded Zephyr Ginghams of the season, in all the most desirable colorings and patterns, including both stripes and plaids. This cloth is 32 inches wide and is considered extra good value at 25c yard. We place on sale the entire lot, yd. **15c**

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Unprecedented mark-down sale

Ladies' organdie, batiste and lawn dresses: also foulard silk dresses.

All those charming Mandel summer dress conceits—the very heighth of warm weather daintiness, correct attire for followers of fashion will go on sale today at prices that will make this sale long to be remembered by those who take advantage of this unprecedented value-giving event. Exquisite costumes for evening parties, the promenade, etc.—not counting the cost we mark them at less than August prices.

Sale summer dresses.

Beautiful batiste and figured lawn dresses handsomely trimmed with dainty lace and insertions—beautiful fluffy waists—newest style skirts—at $12, $10, 7.50, 6.75 and **$5**

Organdie dresses, handsomely trimmed with white lace and ribbon—entirely out of the ordinary ready-made dresses because designed and made by skilled artist dressmakers—at from $50 to $18, $15 and **12.75**

Foulard silk dresses—in lavender, plum, brown, light and dark blues, black—newest style-effects, with elaborate trimmings of lace and ribbon—dresses with handsomely tucked yokes and fronts—all reduced for quick selling—at 19.75, 15.00, 12.75 and **10.00**

White duck Skirts—with 3 rows graduated colored duck trimming around bottom— **95c**

Swell crash skirts—trim'd with several rows of linen insertion—extra full—perfect hanging— **3.00**

Seasonable sale bathing suits.

Ladies' three-piece flannel bathing suits—made after the latest improved fashions—handsomely trimmed with narrow white braid— **2.50**

Brilliantine bathing suits—black and navy—with deep sailor collars—trimmed with white braid— **3.00**

Novelty bathing suits—very fine quality mohair—made with fancy yokes and sailor collars—in plum, olive, blue, navy and black—at 7.50, 5.25, 4.25, and **3.50**

Girls' flannel bathing suits—trimmed with white braid—guaranteed not to crock—all sizes up to 12 years **1.95**

Pure linen skirts—finished with 8 rows of stitching—perfect hanging— **2.95**

Black English and French crepons.

An extraordinary purchase of black English and French crepons contributes to the climax sale of the season, providing the greatest black crepon values ever offered. 250 pieces that retail every day for $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50—at 95c yd.

$2.50 best English bright finished black crepons for 95c.

Values $2 & $2.50. **95c** Swell raised mohair and wool crepons.

black blister crepons, black dimple crepons, black ripple crepons, black souffle crepons.

black brocade crepons, black puff crepons, black broche crepons, black crinkle crepons.

Swell bright finished goods for skirts. Values $2 & $2.50. **95c**

Remnants of black silk crepons, grenadines, and novelties at half.

Foulards and Silk Crepes. **CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.** Hosiery and Underwear.

111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

Announce for Today an Extraordinary Event in

Printed Silk Foulards

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At 25c, 37½c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

Choicest fabrics, choicest qualities, choicest designs in dots, floral and geometrical figures, very latest and most popular colorings. See the special display in our windows and at our counters. See them today, for they will sell very rapidly.

Hot Weather Hosiery. **Hosiery and Underwear.** **Unmatchable Values Today**

That the women of Chicago appreciate the great $30,000 sale of fine Sea Island Cotton, Lisle and Silk Hosiery and Underwear, inaugurated at this store last week, is demonstrated by the great throngs of people who visit this department daily. The sale grows as it progresses, each day's sales showing an increase over the previous one. This would not be if the values were not here. Just the Hosiery and Underwear you want for warm weather. Prices less than the cost of import. These few items will show you the way the reductions run.

35c for Women's Silk Vests, with pretty lace shoulder straps.

$1.00 for Women's $2.00 Pure thread Silk Vests.

$1.00 for Men's $3.00 Pure Silk Shirts and Drawers—flesh, blue—some sizes are missing.

49c for Women's $1.50 Imported Lisle Thread Union Suits—H. N., S. S. & L. N. N. S., knee lengths.

10c for Women's 50c Silk Gloves and Mitts.

25c for Women's 50c Imported Silk Mixed Vests.

35c Women's Fancy Plaid and Striped Hosiery, worth to $1.00—twenty styles.

17c for Women's fine imported 30c Cotton Stockings, Hermsdorf black, made with all modern improvements.

25c for Women's 50c Fancy Lisle Thread Hosiery.

25c for Women's 50c Gauze Sea Island Cotton Hosiery.

19c for Women's 50c Gauze Cotton Stockings, Hermsdorf black, best produced.

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